The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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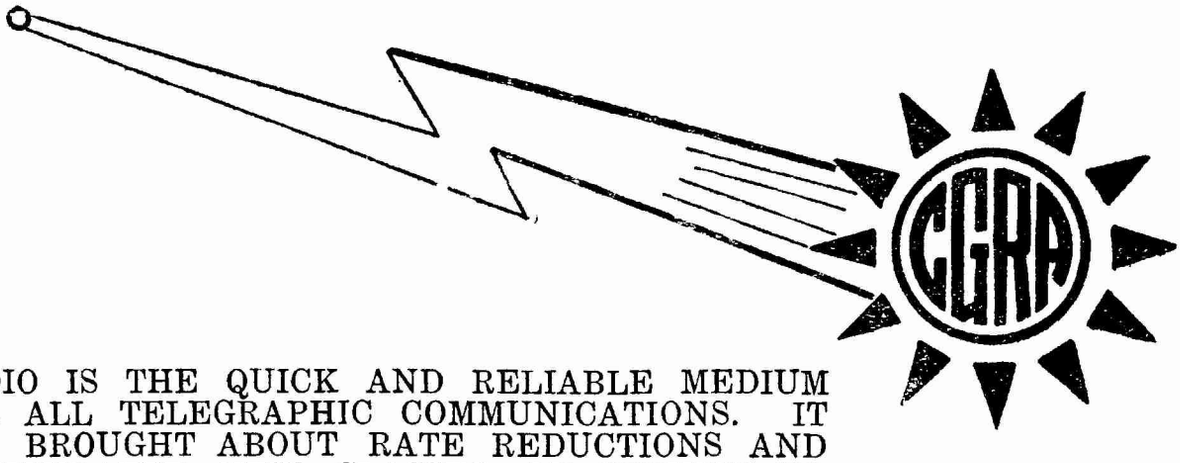

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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THE LATEST PROPOSAL FROM TOKYO—DEMILITARIZED ZONES

FROM now on it may be taken as an axiom that every move that Japan takes in regard to any matter in the Far East, outside of such cases where it assumes the position that it wilil not tolerate the "interference" of any third party, will have as its motivation the idea of inveigling the other Powers into some scheme that will eventually get them in bad with the Chinese. The latest bait of this kind which has been dangled from the Japanese hook is a proposition from Tokyo for the establishment of demilitarized zones, 15 to 20 miles in width, around the principal trading ports in China, notably Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Canton and Tsingtao. According to a *Reuter* telegram from Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Office has put out feelers in the above direction, even suggesting that Manchuria might also be demilitarized, though in the case of Manchuria it is hinted that a portion of the better disciplined Chinese troops could be utilized as police. The details as given in the telegram from Tokyo are as follows:

> A Foreign Office spokesman, in outlining the above proposals, admitted that they run counter to the ideas formulated at the Washington Conference which aimed at providing a stable Government in China by a policy of non-interference from outside. He stated, however, that ten years' trial had proved the ineffectiveness of this policy and he considered it had been shown that the only way to attain the desired result was to substitute for non-interference a policy of interference which would ultimately benefit China, especially the merchant class, even more than it would benefit the Powers, though, in his opinion, both would profit.
>
> The proposal, which is likely. to be broached formally at an international conference to settle the present Shanghai dispute, would therefore have the same object, it is claimed, as the Nine Power Treaty, but would approach it from a different angle and supersede that instrument.
>
> Further explaining the proposal, a spokesman of the Foreign Office emphasised that zones around the principal cities would strike a blow at the warlords who, he declared, were the main cause of the instability of China, as they would be unable to exist if their activities were confined to the country districts instead of being enabled to "batten on the cities, as they do at present."
>
> He argued that the chief beneficiaries would therefore be the Chinese merchants, who would be able to carry on their business undisturbed.
>
> While recognising that it was necessary first to crystalise public opinion abroad for what he char-

acterised as "a moral programme rather than a political one," the spokesman expressed the opinion that China might be induced to agree to the proposal if the Powers offered to give up their extraterritorial rights in all parts of China except in five demilitarised cities.

The Powers had not yet been sounded officially, continued the spokesman, but the Japanese diplomatic representatives abroad had been instructed to seek a suitable occasion to broach the idea, either officially or unofficially.

Referring to the proposal to demilitarise the city zones, the spokesman emphasised that there was no intention of retaining the Japanese troops in the Shanghai area till an agreement on the matter had been reached. Asserting that the troops would be withdrawn as soon as their immediate object—the protection of Japanese interests and the safeguarding of Japanese lives—had been achieved, he stressed that the Japanese Government was anxious to avoid any extension of the present fighting.

He also declared that Japan had no intention of seeking the establishment of a Japanese concession at Shanghai.

Quite a clever idea, isn't it? Just when the Chinese are doing their utmost to abolish extraterritoriality and incidentally also to abolish the Foreign Settlements entirely, Japan would get the assistance of the other nations (at a time when Japan hopes to humiliate the Chinese) to secure an *extension* of the Settlement limits. That is what the proposition amounts to. The suggestion comes with all the more bad grace from Japan which at this very moment is using such a Foreign Settlement as the base of military operations against the Chinese—the main object being to secure revenge against the Chinese for maintaining a boycott against Japanese merchandise. However, the principal idea of the present Tokyo proposal is that Japan should dominate China and that the other nations should be inveigled into helping them in doing it and more than likely as a result draw most of the Chinese ill will. However America has promptly refused the bait; and China has protested. So that's the end of another clever Japanese idea.

BUSHIDO?

WHATEVER material progress Japan has made in the last three decades, and there is no denying the fact that it has been tremendous, there has, on the surface at least, been a great deteriation in the ethics of the Japanese people. In the Boxer troubles of 1900 when many of the troops of the Western nations engaged in actions doing little credit to so-called Christian countries, the majority of the troops of the non-Christian nation of Japan set an example of calm, forbearance and discipline that put to shame the troops of the so-called Christian nations. Japanese army discipline at the time received world-wide commendation. That, however, was just over thirty years ago. The Japanese actions in Shanghai have been the very antitihesis of the Japanese example at Peking in 1900. Here there has been a continuous succession of individual acts of brutality which can hardly be explained on any other ground than that the Japanese spiritual moral has very much deteriorated. It is probable that some of the atrocities attributed to the Japanese are unfounded. The Germans were made the victims of such false statements during the World War and the Japanese are also being blamed probably for much that they didn't really do. But enough remains to brand the Japanese as outlaws in the family of modern nations.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY JAPANESE MARINES

TWO prominent American residents of Shanghai, one of them an official, handed a signed attested affidavit to the U. S. Consular authorities here during the week giving an eye-witness account of the Japanese bayonetting and killing of an unarmed Chinese civilian. These two Americans were driving their car through the street fronting the property of the Comparative Law School of China belonging to the Southern Methodist Mission, which was raided and sealed by the Japanese military on January 30 and the students expelled, which action formed the subject of one of U. S. Secretary of State Stimson's protests to Japan. As these two Americans were driving slowly they approached the front gate at the entrance to the school. They saw a Japanese sailor standing with a bayonet pointed at the prostrate form of a Chinese man wearing civilian clothes. They saw the Japanese thrust the bayonet into the man's chest, the man's body lying slightly on his side with the head against the gate, feet stretched across the sidewalk. The sailor then withdrew the bayonet, changed its position and then thrust it again into the prostrate body, the victim each time flinching, but making weaker movements as the thrusts continued, six or eight times, after which life apparently became extinct. While the bayonetting was proceeding a truck load of other Japanese passing observed the incident, but did not stop. The sailor then walked to the end of the street unconcerned and joined his comrades on patrol duty. The observer's first impression was that the Chinese was connected with the Law School and thus aroused Japanese animosities, but investigation did not disclose any such connection*; hence the reason for the bayonetting is unknown as the man was apparently unarmed and attired in civilian clothes. Other similar cases have also been reported, a typical one being the following: A truck with Japanese sailors was passing through the streets in the area patrolled by the British troops. A British army sergeant saw one of the Japanese shoot a Chinese boy who was slightly stooping, standing in the street. The boy dropped dead, the bullet entering a shoulder and coming out in one of the legs. The sergeant in reporting the matter to his superior officers stated that on the spur of the moment he levelled his rifle to shoot the offending Japanese, but at the last moment restrained himself, thus avoiding an incident. The British army commander asked for an explanation from the Japanese. The answer came back that the boy was "*planning* to throw a rock."

*Later.—*The Review* is informed that the victim was a servant at the school.

JAPAN OPENS ITS MOUTH—PUTS ITS FOOT INTO IT

THE old saying of a person opening his mouth only to put his foot in it applies very pertinently to the Japanese statements on the Shanghai situation. The reply of Japan (printed elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*) to the other powers protesting against Japan's use of the Foreign Settlement as a base of military operations against the Chinese is a particular case in point. Nothing so damning, or be it added so humiliating to the author, has happened since the Germans attacked Belgium in 1914 on the plea that they were "forced" to do it. The Japanese reply amounts to this: "We bit off more than we could chew on the night of January 28. Our Marines were not able to accomplish the task which was assigned them. They had to use the Foreign Settlement as a base as they were outnumbered. The alternative is that we must bring troops from Japan." What the Japanese expected that night to do was to repeat the farce comedies that had been enacted in various points in Manchuria. They expected the Chinese to run as soon as they heard the Japanese were coming. They expected that night to walk into the North station, to occupy the Chinese police and administrative offices in Chapei, to dominate Hongkew, and with this accomplished they hoped to intimidate not only the Chinese but the foreign powers as well. But things didn't happen to work out that way. The Chinese did not run. Instead they put up a fierce resistance. They fought fairly, and the Japanese did not. The Japanese descended to acts of barbarity that one would hardly credit them with. So far their main idea apparently has been *not to defeat the Chinese army but to terrorize the Chinese populace.* The Japanese hurl incendiary bombs and set fire to whole regions of Chapei. So much of this neighborhood has been burned out that now when a new fire is started it soon dies out of its own accord as there is not enough fuel nearby to keep it going. They have been bayoneting private Chinese citizens time and again for motives which are altogether inexplicable. There is an authenticated case of a Japanese marine bayonetting a Chinese women who was carrying a baby on her back, bayoneting from behind right through the baby and women both, killing them instantly. They have used the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai as a screen for their operations, thus giving the Chinese the choice of submitting without replying or firing back into the Settlement. The Chinese at first respected the Foreign Settlement in the hope that the other Powers would make the Japanese desist from their despicable maneuver, but now that the Foreign Powers have been supine and let the Japanese do as they like the Chinese have become insistent that they will fire into the Settlement regardless of the consequences.

Amidst the booming of shells, the rattle of machine guns and the many communiques, statements and interviews, let the reader not lose sight of the main point at issue. The Japanese are being very efficiently boycotted by the Chinese. Japanese business in China, which under ordinary circusmatances is the most profitable that the Japanese have, has practically come to a standstill. Japan's great shipping trade is hit along with the rest of its other industries. The great Japanese shipping companies all receive heavy government subsidies, but despite that they have been losing money. The greatest of these companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has lately had so little business with China, that it has taken its ships off the Shanghai run entirely. The Japanese are almost beside themselves with chagrin. They have so far lost their heads as to imagine that they can force the Chinese into doing business with them by acts of terrorism, rapine and incendiarism. All this is accompanied by that frequently reiterated and very provocative Japanese contention that the Chinese do not show "sincerity" towards them. What kind of sincerity do the Japanese expect. Evidently that they Chinese troops should run and cow when they hear the sound of a Japanese bomb or the whir of a Japanese plane. But the Chinese have not shown that kind of "sincerity." They have actually had the temerity to "insult" the flag of the Rising Sun by shooting back at them.

WESTERN NATIONS INCREASE FORCES HERE

WHEN the Japanese Admiral Shiosawa on the night of January 28 sent his little expedition into Chapei on what he expected to be a little picnic party he started something the end of which is nowhere in sight. For one thing he happened to waken up the latent military spirit of the Chinese and there are probably now about 30,000 Chinese troops in the Shanghai area. The Japanese marine detachments, not being equal to the task which they were confronted with, Japan was impelled to bring troops here from Japan. The number stated by the Japanese in an official statement to the American government was 9,000, but as in matters of this sort the Japanese will probably err on the side of modesty the Chinese estimates giving the number as about 16,000 is probably more nearly correct. The announcement that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is abandoning its services to Shanghai also probably presages the fact that its vessels will be used to bring many more Japanese troops here.

Although during the first few days of the Japanese invasion there were hardly any war vessels from Western nations in the harbor the principal nations of Europe and also America very soon began to take notice of what was going on in Shanghai and all of them decided to increase their forces here very considerably, and also to a certain extent at other ports in China. The U. S. S. *Houston* came here post haste from Manila bringing 900 men, also the Black *Hawk* a destroyer mother ship with 550 men on board. Ten destroyers lying in Shanghai each have about 125 men on board, and American destroyers have also been dispatched to the principal ports along the coast of China, and also to Nanking. The strength of the American Marines here, normally about 1200, was increased by additions from Manila, bringing their number to 1800. Then also the 31st Infantry Regiment of the Regular Army came up from Manila 1,100 strong. The

sending of the 31st here is historic. This is the first time in American history that American troops were sent to a foreign country without the explicit authorization of Congress. This was also the first time that American troops have ever been dispatched to Shanghai. In addition to the above a Washington telegram of February 7 stated that the light cruiser *Rochester*, the aircraft carrier *Langley* and several patrol gunboats had been ordered to reinforce the U. S. fleet in the Far East. Further six destroyers and six submarines that were due to return to the United States from Manila on the arrival of the *Langley* have been ordered to remain in the Far East. There are also rumors here that 3,000 more Regular Army troops are about to be dispatched to the Far East from San Francisco. The mine-sweeper *Bittern* and the mine-layer *Finch* have also arrived here.

The British and French have also very materially strengthened their forces here. The British cruiser *Berwick* brought here 800 men belonging to the Argyll and Sutherland regiments and also a detachment from the Hongkong and Singapore brigade artillery regiment with full equipment of field guns. The aircraft carrier *Hermes* is standing by at Hongkong. British army forces here now number about 3,500. The British cruisers *Kent* and *Suffolk* also arrived here with a large number of Royal Marines on board. The French have sent additional infantry to Shanghai both from Indo-China and from Tientsin. The French also have here a new and powerful cruiser. The Italians sent the gunboat *Libia*, which landed marines, to assist in the defense of the Settlement.

The prime object of the Western forces here is the protection of the Foreign Settlement, but back of these dispatches of additional forces there lurks a gesture to the Japanese that unless they stop using the Foreign Settlement as a base against the Chinese they will be asked by the other powers to leave the protection of the Settlement, including Hongkew, to the other foreign forces here.

In the meantime there appears evident a determination by the Japanese to outrank any naval officer that any Western power may send here. Rear Admiral Shiosawa was outranked both by Rear Admiral M. M. Taylor, in command of the U. S. Naval Forces, and, by Sir Howard Kelly, in command of the British Naval Forces, and, evidently with the purpose of outranking the American and British commanding officers, the Japanese have in the meantime appointed to Shanghai a Vice Admiral (a higher rank according to the Japanese nomenclature than a Rear Admiral). The new Japanese commander here is Vice Admiral S. Nomura.

Local Chinese Troops Show Great Bravery

WHATEVER the eventual outcome of the present war between China and Japan—it is war, nothing less, even though for political reasons neither side wishes to make a formal declaration—the battles around Shanghai will form a glorious page in Chinese history. The action of the Japanese admiral in bombing an undefended town immediately after and despite the acceptance of humiliating terms imposed by him upon the Chinese is an act of perfidy not without parrallel, but fortunately not very common. What the Japanese Admiral hoped to do was to walk through the Chinese in a few hours, occupy all the strategic points, grab Hongkew and hold it agaist all comers, and gloat over his action from the vantage point of a *fait accompli*. However, things didn't work out that way at all. A Japanese friend of ours who was a resident of Hongkew previous to the Japanese attack on the night of January 28 tells us that he was talking with some of the high Japanese naval authorities that very evening and happened to ask them whether it was better to move away from Hongkew or to remain. The Japanese naval people replied, "The Admiral tells us it will be all over in three hours. You just stay where you are." But this Japanese resident, together with nearly all the female residents of the district and a great many of the men, have had no confidence in the kind of protection that the Japanese naval authorities have been giving them and have long since removed from the district. Day after day the steamers from Shanghai to Japan have been crowded with Japanese refugees amxious to get away from this part of the world. A strage commentary indeed, on the oft-repeated statement of the Japanese authorities, particularly the naval authorities, that their object in acting as they did was to protect the Japanese residents of Shanghai!

In the end of course, unless by international action or as a result of some other at present unforseen cause, the fighting around Shanghai is suspended, the Japanese will probably be successful in their operations in the Shanghai district. But it has not been and will not be a walk-over by any means. The Chinese troops in this district have shown not only bravery, but also military skill way beyond anything that foreign observers had expected of them. While they have for the most part been on the defensive, the Chinese have actually now and then assumed the offensive. The Chinese in recent years have had the advice of veteran German military advisers and their use of machine guns has been most skilful. Even the old mud forts at Woosung, which were equipped with nothing but obsolete heavy guns, which were easily demolished by the Japanese heavy gun fire, are being held by the Chinese against terrific onslaughts by the Japanese, by the expert use of machine guns. Along the entire water front the Chinese have dug themselves in and built machine gun nests and from these there was poured out a rain of lead that made the attack by the Japanese most difficult. The Japanese warships day after days continued to shell the forts, but the great majority of the shots only threw up a lot of mud. It was at rare intervals that a shot hit one of the machine guns. The Japanese object of "scaring" the machine gunners away by heavy gun fire did n't work at all. The Chinese took their chances and kept on peppering the approaching Japanese with deadly effect.

It is a most remarkable fact that the little rice-eating Chinese from the South have proved much better fighters than the heavy wheat-eating men of the North. But it is simply one more example of the adage, "Practice makes perfect." The Chinese troops in this part of China have had years of experience in fighting bandits—real ones, not the kind that the Japanese have told the world so much about in Manchuria—and, let it also be said, considerable experience in fighting the troops of rival factions. In many ways the Japanese are doing the Chinese a good turn—they are teaching the Chinese to unite, and they are doing it admirably at present.

There is no telling how long this war will last. It may be over within a few weeks through the Japanese being able to induce some one Chinese faction to turn traitor to the others. Or it may last for months or years. The Japanese may be able to take all the main positions, but that is quite a different matter from occupying the whole of China. If the Chinese stick together, and there is no reason why they should not if they claim to be a nation entitled to a seat in the family of nations, they can eventually wear out the Japanese. Even now already the Japanese populace is becoming restive at the cost of the expedition in China. The boycott was bad enough, but now when the Japanese military forces have been repulsed, temporarily at least, and millions of yen are required to be raised for an expedition the net result of which is problematical, the Japanese people are not so enthusiastic in their hearts, nor very much disposed to make still more sacrifices. When it comes to patient and continued resistance the Chinese are superior in fibre to the Japanese. All the Chinese have to do in order to gain the eventual victory is to resist, both passive and actively. A military expedition into the interior of China by the Japanese will really accomplish nothing except to make the Japanese taxpayers bear even heavier burdens than the crushing taxes they are made to pay at present. It will be another case of the straw that broke the camel's back. Revolution in Japan is just in the offing.

The conflict between the Japanese and Chinese military forces around Shanghai has developed into real warfare. There is none of the *opera bouffe* business here that was to be witnessed in Manchuria, where the Japanese simply walked into a town as the Chinese hurried out of it. The Chinese have surprised the whole world, and what is more important, the Japanese, with the tenacity of their resistance. The ease of the operations in Manchuria had lulled the Japanese into a false sense of superiority and the net result has been check after check here. The Japanese have repeatedly understimated the strength of the forces which they would require to subdue the Chinese. First the Marines failed, then further warships came, then one division of troops was ordered to China, now another division is being ordered. At first it was announced that bonds for Yen 34,000,000 were to be floated in Japan for the purpose of paying the war expenses in Shanghai, then the sum was raised to Yen 40,000,000, and the present prospects are that if the Japanese hope to bring their war against China to a successful military conclusion it will require hundreds of millions of yen. The Chinese have proved themselves particularly adept in machine gun work and in trench warfare. The Japanese are daily landing more troops at Woosung, but by blowing up the bridges across the creeks along the Woosung railway and the roads between Shanghai and Woosung, and by heavy machine gun fire preventing the Japanese from throwing pontoon bridges across the creeks, the Chinese have kept the Japanese at bay and inflicted on them heavy losses. The Chinese aviators have also been doing some expert work with pursuit planes. A spectacular aerial battle was fought between Shanghai and Woosung the other day, which was witnessed by Westerners with World War experience and they were of the opinion that no more spectacular work was ever done in the World War. The Japanese bombing plane had been isolated from its companions and was made the repeated target of the Chinese pursiut plane. The Japanese plane eventually escaped, but it was evident from the wobbly nature of its operations that either the man at the controls or the machine itself had been disabled. Bombardments by the Japanese continue at all hours of the day and night, mostly with indifferent effect. Almost daily shells fall into the Foreign Settlement, and now and then some Westerner is injured, as also are many Chinese. Several Chinese have thus lost their lives. So far no Westerner has been killed.

Despite the military operations around Shanghai mercantile shipping enters and leaves the harbor as usual, although owing to the stoppage of trade there has been a considerable diminution in the sailings particularly of Japanese and Chinese vessels. Owing to the great danger which the country people run in bringing food products into Shanghai, and particularly owing to the difficulty of running cattle into the city either on foot or over the railway, there is a distinct shortage of beef, and prices for same have almost doubled from normal times. The present indications are that the Japanese may penetrate into the country for ten, twenty or thirty miles around Shanghai and in such an event Shanghai will probably have to depend for its food on supplies brought by steamers from other ports and also from foreign countries. Cattle are being brought here from Shantung and Chihli.

The Japanese by their adventure in Shanghai have caused all the great powers of the world, as well as themselves and the Chinese, to incur expenditures which will run into many millions—a heavy burden on the taxpayers of the various countries at a time when, owing to the world-wide business depression, they are already hard-pressed to meet their existing obligations.

As a result of the military operations at Woosung all the cables out of Shanghai except the Great Northern were cut. The damage was done by Japanese shell fire. For the moment the radio station at Chenju is operating under full pressure, but in view of Japanese procedure in Manchuria and in the probable event of the Japanese occupying that area in the future it is more than likely that this important radio station will eventually be occupied by them. The radio connecting lines were interrupted on several occasions, but were soon repaired.

In Manchuria It Was "Bandits and Irregulars"—Here at Shanghai It's "Pienyitui"

FOR many weeks the world has been hearing about the menace of "bandits and irregulars" in Manchuria. Daily the foreign newspaper correspondents in Mukden have been regaled with stories of Japanese anti-bandit expeditions. Japanese troops, accompanied by artillery units and tanks and air-bombers, drive out from the railway zone into the interior towns and when they return to their bases reports are issued that the Japanese troops were "attacked" by Chinese bandits or "irregulars" and after a "furious" battle the Chinese retreated leaving fifty, a hundred, or possibly two or three hundred bodies on the field. Any luckless Chinese in Manchuria who opposes the Japanese or who is sufficiently unlucky to get in front of the Japanese war machine is a "bandit or irregular." For a time the Japanese used the term "partisan" but one of the newspapermen reminded the official spokesman of Gen. Honjo's headquarters that the word "partisan" came out of the Siberian intervention. This brought up sad memories for the Japanese general staff because the Siberian adventure cost Japan Yen 900,000,000, practically all of Japan's profits out of the world war. The Mukden spokesman then discontinued the use of "partisan" but continued the use of the terms "bandits and irregulars." Herewith is reproduced a new so-called "bandit-map" of Manchuria which was issued from Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden shortly before the outbreak of the Shanghai trouble. The *Review* has reproduced

several of Japan's "bandit-maps" of Manchuria which were prepared by the general staff in Mukden but this one is most interesting. Although containing inscriptions in the Japanese language it is nevertheless possible for one to make out what it means. For example the circles indicate the alleged presence of bandit-gangs. The circles containing a cross indicate bandit gangs which "have agreed to submit to the Japanese authorities without further hostilities." The plain circles without marking indicate "bad" or "absolute" bandits, otherwise those who still maintain a "vague attitude toward the Japanese." The shaded circles indicate village volunteers, a sort of local militia, or Chinese regular troops who have a "special mission" of hostility toward the Japanese, otherwise those Chinese which are still resisting the Japanese military occupation of their territory.

Japanese military hostilities in the Shanghai district are still young—not more than two weeks old—but already the Japanese military propagandists have coined a new term to indicate the Chinese who are fighting against Japanese military aggression and occupation of Chinese territory. The word is "pienyitui," means literally "plain-clothes-men." In a sense these men correspond to the so-called village volunteers in Manchuria, otherwise Chinese civilians who oppose by force of arms the Japanese aggression. It is possible of course that some of these "pienyitui" are financed by some outside interest for the purpose of handicapping the Japanese advance, but ordinarily they are just ordinary citizens who use guns to defend their homes from invasion by Japanese uniformed troops or reservists, ronins, ruffians or whatnot. Some days ago the Tokyo war office announced that Japan intended to occupy an area ranging from twenty to thirty miles about Shanghai. In this connection the Japanese term or character for "mile" is equivalent to about two and a half English miles, hence the carrying out of this Japanese threat will mean the Japanese occupation of a district extending to and possibly including Soochow on the Shanghai-Nanking railway and practically to Hangchow on the railway running to the south. Then, after extending her military lines along the railways and waterways it would be necessary for the Japanese armed forces to engage in campaigns against "pienyitui" throughout this entire area—which would mean the despatch of air-bombers and everything that Shanghai has learned goes with these engines of destruction. Up to the beginning of the Japanese military operations at Shanghai, the Chinese and foreign residents of this cosmopolitan city regarded Manchurian happenings as something occurring in another world. Now Shanghai is beginning to realize what the Chinese people of Manchuria, hundreds and thousands of peaceful villagers, peasant-farmers, merchants and professional men, have experienced. Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army, in an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents a few days ago declared that the Japanese military occupation of the Shanghai district would mean the Manchurian-ization of the Yangtsze Valley; that the commercial and industrial and financial life of this port would be strangled for all contact between Shanghai and Chinese territory would be cut off by the Japanese ring-of-steel; that foreign and Chinese investments built up here over practically a century, would be destroyed. The future outlook at Shanghai is not encouraging!

Municipal Council Says Japan Responsible for Shanghai Situation

An important statement concerning the position of the Shanghai Municipal Council in respect to the Japanese use of the International Settlement "as a base of operations" was contained in a letter addressed end of last week to General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai by Brigadier General E. B. Macnaghten, chairman of the Settlement body. The Mayor, it will be recalled, recently lodged a strong protest with the Council against the Japanese use of the Settlement in this respect.

In his letter to General Wu, Brigadier-General Macnaghten says:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated January 30 and February 3, 1932, in which you state that the Council has not imposed any restraint upon, or in the alternative, has permitted the armed forces of Japan to use the International Settlement as a base of operations against Chinese troops, and protest that this constitutes a breach of the neutrality of the Settlement for which the Council will be held responsible.

"In reply I have the honor to state that whatever condition of neutrality of the International Settlement, or condition resembling it, may exist can only have been created by convention or agreement between the various Powers or states having political or other interests in the Settlement. Such a condition of neutrality of the Settlement can therefore only be maintained and guaranteed by these same Powers and States.

"Japan is one of these Powers and the Japanese Government and *not* the Municipal Council is solely responsible for the acts of the Japanese armed forces in the Settlement.

"I regret that the disturbed state of affairs has prevented me from making an earlier reply."

U. S. Congressman Advocates Trade With Russia

The United States should develop its trade with Soviet Russia. The individual or organization which advocates a proposition which will mean work for the unemployed, is doing a partriotic service. This is the summarized viewpoint of Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Carrolton, new Democratic majority leader of the House of Representatives, who recently returned to the U.S.A. from an unofficial 7,000-mile tour of Russia. Rainey believes that possible solution of present business conditions in the United States may lay in development of trade between the United States and the Soviets.

"What I am most interested in," he wrote a friend, "is the opening of as many of our factories as possible and in the retention of our Russian trade. Heretofore Russia has been our fourth best customer. The goods we buy from her are absolutely negligible, and they consist mainly of caviar, furs and manganese.

"Russia produces nearly one-half of the manganese consumed in the entire world. Our manganese production is negligible. We cannot conduct our steel industry without manganese. In 1930 we bought from Russia only $33,000,000 worth of goods, while we sold Russia $161,000,000.

"This winter there will be demonstrations of unemployed in our great centers of population. Communistic sentiment will develop faster than ever before, but will develop because our factories are not working. From my viewpoint, the individual or the organization who advocates a proposition which will mean work for the unemployed is doing a patriotic service.

"Russia is now, next to France, the strongest and the most important nation in Continental Europe. In the near future we will see Russia making a trade arrangement with France similar to her trade arrangement with Germany.

"I expect to keep up my fight to the best of my ability, contributing what I can toward developing trade with Russia.

"In a few years, probably ten or twelve years, Russia will take away from us our share in the world wheat market and our share in the world market for dairy products. We may as well face this situation. It is coming. I have been denounced for making that statement, but I have seen their farms and I know what they are doing."

China Will Resist Japanese Aggressions to the Last, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai Declares

BY HOH CHIH-HSIANG

"CHINA will never yield an inch of her territory to Japan without being stained by her blood. Japan must awaken to her illusion of an easy occupation of Shanghai, as long as we have one man in our Army left and one bullet to fire with. China is ready and prepared to face her present national crisis. She is determined to make supreme sacrifices and to resist the Japanese aggressions to the very end. We will fight our own war and scorn at the idea of relying upon any foreign assistance."

In these determined words spoken before a group of foreign press correspondents at his Headquarters in Chenju on Feb. 7, General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army, whose heroic defense of Shanghai against Japanese armed aggression has won world-wide sympathy during the past 10 days, defined China's stand in the present situation created by the Japanese invasion of Shanghai and presented her case before the world. Courteous and refined, General Tsai made an excellent impression upon his foreign visitors. A seasoned soldier and a veteran in arms, the General has a long career of distinguished service behind him. He entered the military service at the early age of 16 and has worked his way from the lowest ladder to the present high command. Tall but somewhat slender, evidently due to the heavy strain of his duties, Gen. Tsai possesses a pair of fiery eyes and an emphatic voice which serves as the instrument to give expression to his determined words.

Japanese Savagery

Condemning in most emphatic terms the savagery of Japanese armed force in Shanghai and their wanton destruction of Chinese properties and civilian lives, Gen. Tsai declared that Japan has degraded herself as a civilised country before the eyes of humanity and relapsed into the stage of most primitive barbarism dating back at least 3,000 years behind the present day civilization.

"The present military operations of Japan's armed force in Shanghai are but a prelude to the execution of their long-cherished plan of complete conquest of China. Over-confident in her military efficiency and modern armament, Japan has miscalculated in her activities in Shanghai. She has failed to realise the difference between the case of Manchuria and that of Shanghai. Japan succeeds to some extent in her adventure in Manchuria, not because China is incapable or afraid of fighting militarist Japan. but because no resistance was offered. In Shanghai, the situation is quite different. Resolved to defend our country, we have offered armed resistance and have held Japan's much advertised powerful military machinery at bay before the eyes of all nations. Japan will soon realise that China isn't so docile and cowardly as she is accustomed to think and she will never submit as long as one of our four hundred millions breathes," Gen. Tsai declared to his interviewers.

China Has Two Roads Before It

Outlining China's position, Gen. Tsai continued: "Two ways are now open to us: China as an independent country or China as a Japanese colony. We can virtually visualize what will be our plight, should Japan be given a chance to carry out her scheme of a continental conquest. Rather than to be butchered and slaughtered, like what her armed men are daily doing in Shanghai as a conquest would certainly mean, we have to choose the first and only alternative left open to us. We are fighting for our national independence and we are justified in our cause. The present Shanghai affair must not be regarded as a mere passing incident. We are fully determined to carry on this war for years and years to come. Even should Japan succeed in her plans in Shanghai, this would not mean the end of the war, but rather mark the beginning of our long-drawn out armed resistance. Even should we be pushed back as far as the other side of the Yellow River, this war will be continued and fought to the last. This stand taken by China, I believe, can be quite appreciated by the world, as no honorable nation could act otherwise than we are doing under the present circumstances."

Asked about his opinions of a possible international intervention in the Shanghai affair, Gen. Tsai said: "China will not object to any well-meaning and mediating efforts of the Powers, should they choose to act in defense of their own interests. But this would not alter China's plans. We will and must fight our own battles and only cowards would indulge in the idle expectation of others sacrificing themselves for us. But one thing, I believe, foreign merchants will soon realise, is that with the destruction of Shanghai, foreign trade with China will be at an end. Natives to our soil, we can carry on the war and at the same time till our Mother Earth to feed us, but foreign merchants will have to depend upon business with us to maintain themselves. As we will have to mobilize all our national resources for the defense of our country, where is the money to come from for the purchase of foreign commodities? Foreign trade with China is practically all centered in or handled through Shanghai and it is no exaggeration to say that the destruction of Shanghai will inevitably involve complete loss of foreign trade and destruction of investments.

Whole Nation Aroused

Emphatically denying the rumor that his men here are playing a lone hand in resisting the Japanese, Gen. Tsai declared that the whole nation is behind him in his valiant stand in Shanghai and the National Government is giving him full support in both military supplies and army reinforcements. Branding the rumor as an idle piece of Japanese propaganda, Gen. Tsai said that he has always acted under the direct orders of the Government and his actions here are fully in line with the Government's policy of armed resistance.

Continuing, Gen. Tsai said: "The present Japanese adventure in China marks a turning point in our history. Torn by internal dissessions for the past two decades, which I have always disapproved, China can only be unified by a common alien foe. Today, the whole nation stands united as one man and all our political and military leaders are facing the present crisis with one mind and one determination—to resist Japanese aggressions and preserve our national independence. Consciously or unconsciously, Japan has played herself into our hands and we welcome the present Japanese armed aggression even as an opportunity for our national salvation.

Asks that Correspondents Tell the Truth

In concluding the interview, General expressed the wish that the present situation in Shanghai should be recorded by both local foreign press and foreign press correspondents stationed here in the light of truth and fairness, in order that the world may be better acquainted with the indisputable facts of Japanese aggressions and atrocities in Shanghai, especially on the defenseless and innocent Chinese civilians. At the very moment when Japan embarked upon her hazadous adventure here in the fateful night of Jan. 28, Gen. Tsai said that the world must well know who was the aggressor in the affair. By her ruthless destruction of Chinese properties and cold-blood murder of helpless Chinese civilians, Japan has alienated the sympathy of the world and she is in the long run playing an extremely perilous game. What on earth can she expect from of an outraged nation and a war-torn country as China at present is? Japanese merchants both here and in Japan who depend upon China's trade for their living will soon feel the effects of the Japanese armed destruction in Shanghai most disastrously, if China just prolongs the present armed resistance for but a brief period of six months, not to say six years as she is determined to. China will not regret her sacrifices, however great they may be, because for the preservation of her independence, no sacrifices are too great to make and she has to endure them any way. But for Japan, the situation is entirely different. Japanese people have placed their implicit confidence in their powerful military machine to bring them prosperity and glory, but they will be most bitterly disappointed when they awaken to the reality that this very military machine will eventually bring them to their own doom and perdition.

In an easy and continuous flow of words falling from his lips, Gen. Tsai spoke glibly on the disastrous consequences of Japan's present stupid enterprise in Shanghai before the foreign correspondents. The General talked for almost an hour and courteously withdrew himself when urgent military duties at the front demanded his immediate personal presence.

League Committee's Report on Shanghai

The report of the Committee which was appointed by telegraph from Geneva to investigate and report to the League of Nations on the Japanese incursion into Shanghai was made public during the week.

The Committee was presided over by Count Ciano di Cortellazzo, Italian Charge d'Affaires and had as its members the Consuls-General of Great Britain (Mr. J. F. Brenan), of France (M. Koechlin), of Germany (Baron Ruedt von Collenberg, of Norway (Mr. M. N. Aall), and of Spain (M. Ferrer), with Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the United States Consul-General acting as observer.

The report states: Anti-Japanese boycott, in existence since July as result of the Korean affair, intensified by occupation of Manchuria and stringently enforced, caused enormous damage to Japanese trade. The boycott, which was fostered by the anti-Japanese Boycott Association formed by various Chinese commercial organisations, included picketing of shops, seizure of Japanese goods, fining and imprisonment of Chinese using or dealing in such goods, and other illegal acts for which no redress could be obtained through the Courts. A spirit of bitter hostility was consequently engendered against the Chinese. Student manifestations and demands by them for a declaration of war against Japan intensified Chinese feeling against Japan. In this state of acute tension incidents of violence frequently occurred. There were in addition derogatory references by Chinese to the Emperor of Japan which infuriated Japanese, and demands by Japanese to their Government to take direct action to put an end to the intolerable position became insistent.

On January 18, five Japanese, some of them being Buddhist monks, whilst passing in front of the San Yeh Towel Factory in Chapei, were attacked by Chinese, some of the assailants being probably members of a recently organised anti-Japanese Volunteer Corps. The Chinese police came too late to be able to arrest the culprits. Two of the Japanese were severely wounded, one of them, a Buddhist monk, dying subsequently from his wounds.

Japanese Counter Attack

On January 20, about 50 members of the Japanese Youth Protection Society, armed with daggers and clubs, proceeded to the San Yeh Towel Factory, set fire to the building, and on their way back clashed with the Settlement Municipal Police. Three Chinese policemen were wounded, one of them dying subsequently. Three Japanese were shot by the police, one dying subsequently.

The same day, a mass meeting of Japanese residents was held in the Japanese Club to protest against the attacks on the priests, and against derogatory references by the Press to the Japanese Emperor. The meeting adopted a resolution asking the Japanese Government to send vessels and military units for the complete suppression of the anti-Japanese movement. About half of them proceeded, first to the Japanese Consul-General, and then to the Naval Headquarters in order to present the resolution. After having seen the Japanese Consul-General, who asked them to leave the matter in his hands, they clashed with the police of the International Settlement on their way to the Naval Headquarters. One British probationary sergeant was wounded. Seven Japanese subsequently surrendered to the Japanese authorities, and were arrested by them to be tried for the offence in Nagasaki, in accordance with Japanese law.

Ultimatum Presented

In the afternoon of the same day the Japanese Consul-General presented to the chief secretary of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai the following demands concerning the events which occurred on January 19:—(1) A formal apology by the Mayor; (2) The immediate arrest of the assailants; (3) Payment of solatium and hospital bills; (4) Adequate control of anti-Japanese movements; (5) The immediate dissolution of all anti-Japanese organisations engaged in fostering hostile feelings and anti-Japanese riots and agitations.

On the morning of January 21, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai communicated to the Japanese Consul-General that he was ready to consider the first three points, but found difficulties in complying with the last two. Later in the day a communiqué of the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief the Japanese Naval Forces was published in the Press, copies being sent to the authorities of the Settlement, and the Bureau of Public Safety of the City of Greater Shanghai, stating that, in case the Mayor of Greater Shanghai failed to give a satisfactory reply to the Japanese and to carry out the demands without delay, the Admiral was determined to take appropriate steps in order to protect the rights and interests of the Empire of Japan.

On January 24, Japanese naval reinforcements arrived off Shanghai. Rumours were also current that Chinese troops in Chapei were being reinforced. The same day, the Japanese Consul-General communicated to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that if no reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time, or if the reply was unsatisfactory, the Japanese Government reserved its right to take such action as circumstances might require. Meanwhile the Mayor, who had expressed to neutrals his intention of making every possible concession to avoid a clash, was endeavoring to induce leaders of the local Chinese community to put an end to the anti-Japanese Boycott Association and agree to delete the words "Anti-Japanese" from the title of other bodies, these words being regarded by the Japanese as a national offence. As a result the Association was closed and various offices were sealed by Chinese police on the night of January 27-28.

On January 25, the Japanese Consul-General notified the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that, without fixing a definite date, he would expect a preliminary reply by January 28. On January 27, the Japanese Consul-General informed the Mayor that he must have a satisfactory reply to his demands by 6 p.m. the following day, failing which the Japanese would take whatever steps they might consider necessary to enforce them.

Council Holds Meeting

On January 28, at 7.30 a.m. the Japanese Admiral notified the Commanders of the other national defence forces that he proposed to take action the following morning, if no satisfactory reply had been received from the Chinese. The Municipal Council of the International Settlement held a meeting in the morning, and decided that a State of Embergency should be declared as from 4 p.m. This decision was taken by the Municipal Council on its own responsibility. Declaration of a State of Emergency is in effect notice to the commanders of the various national forces that they are expected to be prepared to defend their sectors.

The same day, early in the afternoon, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai transmitted to the Japanese Consul-General a reply accepting entirely the Japanese demands. At 4 p.m. the Japanese Consul-General informed the Consular body of the receipt of this reply, which, he said, was entirely satisfactory. He added that it remained to be seen whether the Mayor would be able to enforce the terms accepted, but he admitted that the demands had been carried out to a great extent and that for the time being no action would be taken.

Determined on Action

In spite of this charge in the diplomatic situation, there was a popular belief that the Japanese naval authorities were determined to take action in any event. Inflammatory statements were appearing in the Japanese *Press Union Bulletin* to the effect that the Chinese did not intend to carry out their promises, and that they were preparing to attack the Japanese. It was also anticipated that there might be a revolt among the Chinese population against the acceptance by the Mayor of the Japanese demands. These considerations made it advisable in the eyes of the Defence Committee that the State of Emergency should nevertheless be enforced. Accordingly the State of Emergency was enforced as from 4 p.m.

It is to be noted that the International Settlement Defence Committee, composed of the garrison commanders, the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Police, and the Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and presided over by the senior garrison commander, is not considered as entitled to give orders to the various commanders about the detailed measures they are expected to take in the defence of their sectors. It simply allots the sectors, helps in co-ordinating the action taken by the various Commanders, and fixes the main principles of defence.

Troop Movements

The British and American troops started to occupy their respective sectors soon after the declaration of the State of Emergency. The Italian troops occupied their sector on January 29.

The Japanese sector consisted in the whole North Eastern area of the Settlement, limited on the Western side by North Honan Road. It comprised, also, from the point of view of the Shanghai Defence Committee, an area outside the Settlement, limited on the West by North Kiangse Road and the Woosung Railway; on the North by the northern border of Hongkew Park; on the East by a line joining roughly the North-East corner of Hongkew Park and the Harbin Road Police Station.

Many Japanese live in the region of Hongkew Park. The Park itself and North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads, although outside the Settlement, are properties of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and normally policed by it. It does not appear that the Chinese authorities, previous to the events starting at 11 p.m., had received any communication about this outside Japanese sector. The Japanese had made no attempt to occupy the extra-Settlement sector when the State of Emergency came into force, but it must be understood that Japanese marines have always maintained posts along the above-mentioned Municipal roads in this area for the protection of their nationals, and that their Naval Headquarters are situated towards the far end of this salient.

Admiral's Proclamations

At 11 p.m. the Japanese Admiral issued two proclamations, copies of which were served on the Mayor, who declared that he had received them at 11.25 p.m. One of these referred to the State of Emergency, and said that the Imperial Navy, feeling extremely anxious about the situation in Chapei, where Japanese nationals resided in great numbers, had decided to send out troops to this section for the enforcement of law and order in that area. In these circumstances he hoped that the Chinese authorities would speedily withdraw the Chinese troops stationed in Chapei to the west of the railway, and remove all hostile defences in the area. The other proclamation stated that in the area given to the Japanese to preserve order in the Settlement, any action considered necessary for the proper execution of the duty involved in a State of Emergency would be taken.

Japanese marines and armed civilians, having mobilised at Naval Landing Force Headquarters, advanced along North Szechuen Road and westwards along Range Road as far as North Honan Road, dropping parties at the entrance of alleyways as they went along, and at midnight, at a given signal, all these parties advanced westwards and northwards in the direction of the railway. The final party of about 100 marines, accompanied by an armoured car, attempted to pass through the gate dividing the Settlement from Chinese territory at the end of Honan Road but were prevented by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in whose sector the gate is situated. This gate leads to the railway station.

Chinese Refused to Withdraw

The Chinese military authorities had not complied with the demand of the Japanese Admiral to withdraw their troops. It seems, moreover, that even had they decided to comply with this demand, it would have been impossible in the short time at their disposal to arrange for the actual withdrawal of the Chinese troops in the area. Account must also be taken of the tension created by the situation of the previous days, which would induce Chinese authorities to interpret the measures taken by the Japanese naval authorities as representing a part of a large military operation. The Japanese marines consequently met with resistance on the part of the Chinese regular troops. They succeeded in reaching the railway line as far south as Paoshing Road, but do not appear to have succeeded in reaching the line south of that point, and their line ran east of the railway until it reached the Settlement boundary between North Honan and North Szechuen Roads.

Japanese Harassed

Japanese were harassed by a Chinese armoured train which issued from the station and patrolled the Woosung line. It subsequently took refuge in the station, which was also strongly defended by Chinese troops. Thereupon the Japanese during the course of January 29 bombed the station and destroyed the train with aeroplanes. Other buildings along the Paoshan Road were also set on fire by incendiary bombs, and it is generally believed that this was done deliberately, to destroy vantage posts overlooking the Japanese lines. Casualties are not known, but it is believed that considerable loss of life resulted.

The Mayor of Greater Shanghai had lodged a protest against the Japanese action with the consular authorities. The Japanese contended that their action was not connected with the demands they had made, and which had been accepted, but was based on the necessity of protecting the Japanese population living in a part of the area they decided to occupy. They also maintained that their action—which met with armed resistance, and for which they took full responsibility—was within the limits admitted, in case necessity arose, by the International Settlement defence plan. Fighting continued during the greater part of January 29.

Truce Arranged

In the afternoon of January 29, on the request of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the American and British Consuls-General succeeded in arranging for a truce, which started from January 29 at 8 p.m. The truce amounted only to an agreement to refrain from further firing.

On January 31, at meetings held between the Japanese Consul-General, the Admiral commanding Japanese Naval Forces, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and the commander of local Chinese troops in presence of the American and British Consuls-General, it was agreed that the Japanese Consul-General should report to his Government a suggestion that Japanese troops should be withdrawn from the salient. If the reply was unfavorable the Chinese would refer to their Government, and until a final reply was received both sides agreed that they would not fire unless first fired upon.

Commercial Press Explains Its Policy

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

It has come to our attention that in an article entitled "Japan Seizes Part of the International Settlement at Shanghai" in your issue of the 6th inst, certain statements concerning the Commercial Press are wanting both in accuracy and truth. For fear that such unqualified utterances may mislead the public and in turn reflect unfavorably on your esteemed paper, we wish to take this opportunity to inform you of the case and to clarify whatever erroneous notions the article might have carried.

(1) We beg to quote: "It frequently in its history reprinted American school books without permission, taking advantage of the looseness of the American copyright laws." The writer of the said article is evidently ignorant of the legal aspects involved in the publishing business especially regarding the international copyrights. May it be informative to the writer that China is not a member of the International Copyright Union and consquently she is at liberty to reproduce books which she considers would contribute toward the cause of China's education. The practice of this Company in this regard has always been to take the best discretion and toward recent years even this has been totally dispensed with, although knowing all the time that it is sanctioned by treaties.

(2) We again quote: "This was the establishment which had printed the school books which had inflamed the Chinese youth against the Japanese." This sweeping statement is very misleading, One of the editorial policies of this Company has been to present facts truthfully. Speaking of facts, modern China is rich with international episodes which are of considerable historical value. In recording them, we are obliged to tell nothing but the truth. And in telling the truth we might have incurred the displeasure of certain parties. But all in all truthful presentation cannot be interpreted as artful tricks of "inflammation." As your goodself is one of our contemporaries in the publishing world, you can readily understand our situation.

THE COMMERICAL PRESS, LTD.

Y. W. WONG.

"The Day of Sorrow"

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

A miniature of Japan's atrocious war-like actions in Manchuria has been finally enacted under our very nose. Chapei, a densely-peopled district adjacent to the International Settlement of Shanghai, has been laid waste by the Japanese artillery and airplanes. Many of the Chinese properties in the Hongkew district of the Settlement have been destroyed and burned to the ground by the Japanese rowdies. Chinese people in the Japanese guarded zone of the Settlement have been attacked and murdered by the Japanese marines and plain-clothes men. In every respect, Shanghai is now facing the most critical period in all its history.

In the invasion of Manchuria, Japan has violated all the international laws and international agreements. In the capture of Chinchow, Japan has broken her promise and defied the resolutions passed by the League of Nations. Japan has certainly picked the right moment to bring China to terms, when all the other principal Powers in the world have been busily engaged in their domestic troubles, and have no time to turn their thought to Far Eastern affairs. The indifference of other Powers has only whetted the appetite of Japanese militarists, who, apparently not satisfied with the occupation of Manchuria, have now attempted to go one step further to subjugate the whole of China by invading Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Swatow, and other river and sea ports simultaneously.

As Shanghai is the premier financial and commercial center of China, its occupation will disturb China's financial market and strangle China's industry, thereby weakening China's position. Thus on the pretext of the alleged attack on five Japanese monks by the Chinese in Chapei, Japan has sent a fleet of warships and airplanes to Shanghai. In the meantime, Mr. Murai, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, sent to General Wu Te-chen, mayor of Greater Shanghai, four demands including an apology for injuries inflicted by a Chinese mob upon the monks, arrest and punishment of the assailants, payment of expenses for medical treatment. Realizing the seriousness of the situation and upon the advice of the authorities of the foreign settlement, Mayor Wu completely and unconditionally surrendered to the demands made by the Japanese. He hoped that, by swallowing this bitter humiliation, a disaster might be avoided. But to the surprise and disappointment of all, the very disaster which the Chinese authorities tried to avoid, could not be averted. The Japanese had made up their minds to invade Chinese territory and start fresh troubles, whether the Chinese accepted the demands or not. As was the case of Japan's occupation of Manchuria, the attack of the Japanese navy on Chapei was premeditated and not accidental. Therefore in the dead of the night on Jan. 28, five hours and a half after the receipt of an assurance by Mayor Wu from the Japanese Consul-General that the Chinese unconditional acceptance of the Japanese demands was highly satisfactory, Japanese marines and plain-clothes men, without a declaration of war, invaded Chapei, thus embarking on its plan of subjugating the whole of China.

China Must Defend Herself

China, no matter how weak she may be, is forced to defend itself against Japanese invasion. Since the night of Sept. 18, 1931, in spite of provocations and humiliations, China has restrained herself from making any resistance, and has done everything possible to avoid any conflict with the Empire of the Island. But the more submissive China is, the more aggressive Japan becomes. Even though China is far from being in a position to fight against Japan, she can not be expected to bow her head always and all the time to the supremacy of Japanese military power. To tell the truth, the Chinese people have already been fed to the limit with Japanese humiliations, and have long scorned the policy of non-resistance. Being fully aware of the fact that the poorly equipped Chinese army is no match for the efficiency and efficacy of the military strength of Japan, that financially China is not prepared to wage a war against Japan, that in the case of war a sure defeat awaits China, and that a defeated China will possibly plunge the country into anarchism and communism, the Chinese people, however, have been made to believe that there is no way open to them but to resist the Japanese invasion, "even if that fight will lead to national bankruptcy for the next fifty years." The feeling of the Chinese people is mounting high every day, and the people in every walk of life are ready to make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of upholding the National honor and defending the territory. When Gen. Ma Chun-shan put up the stubborn but unsuccessful resistance against the Japanese occupation of Tsitsihar, the capital of the Heilungkiang province, he was instantly made the hero of the Chinese people, and contributions from every corner of the country have been sent to him. Now again, the 19th Route Army, in defending Chapei, has been made the favorite of the Chinese people, who have spontaneously rushed contributions to the firing front, so as to remind those valiant soldiers of the fact that their faithful service to the country will never be forgotten by the people. All those instances have clearly shown that the Chinese people, whose feeling has been very much embittered by the repeated Japanese atrocities, will worship any one who will lead the fight against the Japanese.

The defenders of Chapei, in spite of their poor equipments, have stubbornly repulsed and resisted Japanese attacks for eight long days up to the time of writing this article (Feb. 5). Big guns and airplanes can not scare them away, because every one of them has dedicated his life to the cause of defending China's territory. Their valor and courage deserve our praise as well as our respect, and their brave deeds will be sung by the people of the coming generations. General Tsai Ting-kai, commanding general of the 19th Route Army, has declared that his soldiers will fight to the last man and to the last ditch. Before invading Chapei, Rear Admiral Shiosawa, commander of the First Fleet of the Japanese Navy in Chinese waters, has been quoted as saying that he could drive away Chinese soldiers from Shanghai and settle the matter within six hours. After eight days of fighting, he will possibly change his opinion as to the real strength of the Chinese army, and will be at least convinced that the Chinese army is no longer a disorganized unit of bandits. No matter whether the 19th Route Army can successfully resist the Japanese invasion or not, its fame will spread far and wide, and will serve as an inspiration to arouse the patriotism of other Chinese armies, who are now awaiting the call to outdo what their fellow-soldiers have already done.

Japan Ought to Promote Friendly Relations with Chin

The real interests of Japan lie in promoting a friendly and neighborly feeling among the Chinese, and gaining the goodwill of the 400 million people of this country. International trade, as a matter of fact, can only be developed by means of goodwill and friendship. For the last four months, Japan's trade with China has fallen to nil, and the Japanese people have thereby suffered considerably. Japanese people may resent China's anti- Japanese movements, but they should blame their own government for causing the Chinese people to boycott Japanese goods. Before China's cause of grievance is removed, the trade relationship between China and Japan can not be restored. It is most foolish for the Japanese government to use high-handed measures to force the Chinese to quit the anti-Japanese movements. The atrocities committed on the Japanese forces in the invasion of Chapei will not be forgotten by the Chinese people. The devastations done by Japanese artillery and airplanes will always remind the Chinese people of what they have suffered. Whatever might be the result, this episode in Chinese-Japanese relationship will ever be remembered. The various Chinese business associations have appropriately called January 28 "the day of sorrow" as an expression of their deep grief. "The day of sorrow" will always live in the memory of the Chinese people, who will henceforth boycott Japanese goods more spontaneously and vigorously than ever before, without the need of coercion and intimidation from any anti-Japanese bodies. In losing China's goodwill and friendship, Japan has everything to lose and nothing to gain. To all intents and purposes, Japan's aggressiveness is nothing short of the policy of killing the goose that lays the golden

(Continued on page 347)

The Manchurian Problem: Common Misconceptions

By Dr. Dugald Christie, C.M.G., *of Mukden*
("The Scotsman," Edinburgh.)

IT seems to be generally assumed that while Japan has put herself in the wrong by her insistence on military action, the balance of right is on her side in the main points under dispute. This should not be taken for granted, without knowledge of the history of Japanese relations with Manchuria as well as of the conditions existing there. Such knowledge cannot be general, and most misleading statements often appear in the Press. Some emanate from Shanghai, which is far from Manchuria but in close contact with Japan. Having lived in Mukden for forty years, and having, therefore, first-hand understanding of the course of events, I venture to point out some common misconceptions regarding the situation. While neither underrating what Japan has done there, nor minimising the failings of China, we should make sure that the case is fairly presented, without exaggerations or misstatements on either side.

The Three Eastern Provinces

1. *The Relation of Manchuria to the Rest of China.*—Manchuria is frequently spoken of as if she were a mere dependency, like Thibet or Mongolia, and not an actual part of China. This is quite erroneous. In language, in interests, in sympathies, in loyalties, she is one with the neighboring provinces. She has not even a separate name, but is called "The Three Eastern Provinces," the word Manchuria being unknown. The Manchus form but a fraction of the Chinese population, by whom they have been absorbed. For centuries she has been an integral part of China. This was recognised by the Washington Conference in 1922, by the Powers, including Japan.

2. *The Extent of Japanese Rule in Manchuria.*—The total area of Manchuria is 383,000 square miles. The district under Japanese rule is 1,400 square miles. This includes the Liaotung Peninsula of 1,300 square miles, which was "leased" to Russia, and later occupied by Japan and also the South Manchuria Railway, which runs through the country for 440 miles to Changchun, and there meets the Chinese Eastern Railway, a joint Russian and Chinese line. In this railway zone Japan is by treaty entitled to maintain a military railway guard. The rest of Manchuria is ruled entirely by the Chinese themselves, and Japan has no legal right to interfere.

There is evidently confusion in the minds of many between the comparatively small leased territory and Manchuria at large, as when one writer says, "Japan made a garden out of a desert in Manchuria." This is only true if it refers to the admirable afforestation of the bare rocky hill-sides, and the tasteful laying out of the cities, in the peninsula where she rules.

Travellers through Manchuria are apt to gain a false impression of the extent and importance of the Japanese occupation, for they travel by a Japanese railway, and everywhere Japanese are in evidence. I have met several who said they had been in Mukden, and who were convinced that it was practically a Japanese city, under Japanese control. When questioned, it turned out that they had walked through the Japanese Settlement, a modern mathematically laid-out town, with broad streets and Japanese shops, miles away from Mukden both in position and in atmosphere.

State of the Country

3. *Rule or Misrule in Manchuria.*—If a statement is made often enough it comes to be believed. We hear constantly of the misrule in Manchuria, and it seems commonly accepted that this is of a most extreme nature. On the one hand, Japan makes it an excuse for her present action; on the other hand we are told that she has turned a land of chaos and brigandage into one of peace and order—an obvious inconsistency.

I went to Manchuria in 1882. During the 12 years before the first Japanese invasion, I as well as others travelled in every direction without escort of any kind, and always met with much kindness from officials and people. Brigandage did exist, mainly in remote mountainous regions, but was kept well in check by the firm hand of the Government. War always causes disorder, and each of the three wars which devastated the land from 1894 to 1905 brought a great access of brigandage and a slackness in rule.

As a whole, Manchuria has been better governed than most of China. The same failings and abuses found in the Government of Shantung or any other province, existed there also, but to a less extent, and the position of foreigners was better than perhaps anywhere else. From 1905 onwards she had a succession of enlightened statesmen as viceroys, who did great things in building up prosperity, and in the development of education. The civil wars, that have ravaged China in recent years, left Manchuria untouched, largely owing to the determination of those in rule, that they would do nothing to give Japan a handle for interference. But unfortunately the natural repercussion of the turmoil throughout China has been an access of brigandage and lawlessness in Manchuria, also, causing considerable disorder.

Immigration

4. *The Population of Manchuria and its Increase.*—A leading London paper makes the surprising assertion—"Within easy recollection this region (i.e. Manchuria) was as lonely and still as Western Canada before the opening up. Now it contains 30,000,000 inhabitants .... All this development has followed from the peace and prosperity which Japan has established."

What are the facts? In 1894, before Japan's first war, the population of Manchuria was roughly estimated at from 14,000,000 to 16,000,000. The numbers were even then increasing steadily, owing to a constant stream of immigration from other provinces. This movement was checked by the wars, but gained momentum as years went on, and was greatly accelerated by the civil wars of the last decade, which brought ruin to the overpopulated regions further south. In 1929 alone the immigrants numbered over a million. The great majority of these went far north to the sparsely populated parts of the northern province, where grants of land on easy terms were made to the settlers by the Chinese Government. They had nothing to do with the Japanese or with Japanese territory.

The overcrowded condition of Japan, and the unoccupied spaces of Manchuria, have often been brought forward as a justification for Japan's obvious desire to possess that land. A Shanghai journalist, writing in a London paper, speaks of Japan's "overwhelming population, and the stark necessity of finding food for it," an argument which would justify any theft by a poor man. But, indeed, it is China's own starving millions who are most in need of the open spaces of North Manchuria. They are in worse plight than those of Japan, and every acre will be needed for them in the years to come.

China Protests to Consuls against Settlement Being Used as Base for Japanese

Declaring that the Chinese Government in future will assume no responsibility for damage done to life and property of foreign nationals when such damage is caused by war operations when the Chinese are fighting the Japanese "using the International Settlement as their base," Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has addressed a note to the Shanghai Consular Body reading as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that with reference to the failure of the Shanghai Municipal Council to restrain armed Japanese forces in their use of the International Settlement as a base of operations against Chinese troops in Chinese territory or even permitting such use by the said armed Japanese forces, I have on several occasions placed my emphatic protest with the Shanghai Municipal Council, adding at the same time that all responsibilities arising out of the matter must rest entirely with the Settlement authorities.

"Since the Shanghai Municipal Council, while realising the fact that such said acts on the part of the armed Japanese forces constitute a violation of the neutrality of the International Settlement and are a serious danger to the life and property of the Chinese people, has so far failed to take any effective steps to stop the same, I am constrained to urge you in conjunction with other consular authorities to instruct the Shanghai Municipal Council to take immediate steps to stop the said operations of armed Japanese forces.

"I have the honor to state further that the Chinese National Government shall bear no responsibility whatsoever for any damage that might be done to the life and property of foreign subjects when such damage is caused by war operations when Chinese troops are fighting Japanese using the International Settlement as their base."

Japan "Explains" Shanghai Situation

The Japanese Government on Feb. 7 issued a statement regarding the Shanghai situation and the despatch of military forces to Shanghai. Copies of the statement were officially handed to representatives of Great Britain, America, France and Italy and also sent to the League of Nations.

In the statement, the Japanese Government says:

It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to ensure by all means in their power the tranquility in the Far East and to contribute to the peaceful progress of the world. Unfortunately in late years the internal discord and unsettled poltical conditions prevailing in China coupled with rampant anti-foreign agitation have given cause for serious concern to all other Powers and especially to Japan which because of her geographical proximity and vast interests which are involved has been made to suffer in far greater degree than any other. While the Japanese Government in their solicitude for neighborly amity and international good understanding have exerted every effort to maintain a conciliatory attitude, China taking advantage of our moderation has resorted to frequent infringements of our rights and interests, to various acts of violence towards the Japanese residents and to the intensification of the vicious anti-Japanese movement which is without parallel elsewhere as it is under the direct and indirect guidance of the Nationalist Party which is identified with the Nationalist Government itself.

The statement continues by reviewing anti-Japanese occurrences at Tsingtao. Foohcow, Canton and Amoy and then passes on to the developments in Shanghai where, it states, after the declaration of a statement of emergency, the Japanese marines were proceeding to their assigned sector in Chapei when the Chinese opened fire upon them precipitating a conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese armed forces of which, the present situation is the outcome.

Truce Negotiations

As is clear from what has been said, the incident of the Chinese assault upon the Japanese priests and the incident of armed Sino-Japanese conflict were entirely separate affairs. With regard to armed collision, as it was entirely contrary to every intention of ours and as the British and American Consuls-General offered tender of their good offices, the Japanese authorities sought to effect cessation of hostilities and in fact succeeded on the 29th in arriving at an agreement for a truce. But on the following day. the Chinese, in contravention of their pledge, opened fire once more. At a conference summoned on the 31st, it was agreed that the opposing forces should cease from all hostile actions during the progress of negotiations for the establishment of a neutral zone. However, the Chinese, resuming the offensive, are continuing concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Shanghai. So far, the Japanese Navy desiring, in view of the international character of Shanghai, not to aggravate the situation has refrained from taking any drastic action, while the Chinese by spreading news of Japanese defeats are manifesting even a greater vehemence in their actions.

In the existing state of affairs in China, uncontrolled and uncontrollable, and in view of the historical precedents in such cases, we can have no assurance as to the possible behavior of the vast armies congregated in the Shanghai area, should unscrupulous politicians care to incite them. Our marines opposed to Chinese forces outnumbering them by more than ten to one are being wearied to exhaustion while the predicament of the Japanese residents facing imminent danger as they do is beyond description. In order to meet the absolute necessity of at once despatching adequate military reinforcements (as there are obvious limitations to naval units which can be landed) so as to put an end to the menace of Chinese armies, to restore Shanghai to normal conditions and to relieve the inhabitants of all nationalities from the strain of fear and disquiet, a decision was taken to order the necessary military forces to Shanghai.

"Discharging Their Duty"

It should be stated that this despatch of military forces carries no more significance than the despatch of marines in accordance with the practice on several previous occasions and that the Japanese Government are prompted by no other motive than that of discharging their international duty and of safeguarding the large number of Japanese nationals and the Japanese property worth many hundreds of millions involved.

The expeditionary force has been therefore limited to strength absolutely required for the above purposes and its action will be guided solely by the policy protecting common interests of all Powers. Unless the Chinese by continuing hostilities or by obstructing our army in attaining the above ends compels it to take necessary actions, there is of course no intention whatever that it should enter upon an aggressive campaign. The Japanese Government have already declared that they cherish no political ambitions in the region of Shanghai nor any thought of encroaching there upon the rights and interests of any other Powers.

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American Press Criticizes Japan on Shanghai Action

The entire American press (according to a special telegram to the *China Press*) denounces the Japanese bombardment of Chapei, causing those who have heretofore been proponents of the Japanese policy in Manchuria to lose sympathy.

The N. Y. *Herald-Tribune*, formerly the defender of the Japanese policy, says: "From the international point of view the Japanese postion in Shanghai goes from bad to worse. Every effort to neutralize the consequences leads from one blunder to a more serious one. The authorities in Tokyo instead of recognizing that mistakes have been made and instead of insisting that Admiral Shiosawa bring control over the situation more nearly in line with the rights of others, attempt to argue that Japan has played no more than the part assigned her in the defense of the Settlement."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* in an editorial says: "In the history of China's foreign relations there have been many instances of foreign aggression, yet one may search in vain among them for outrageous behavior, such as is being shown by Japan. To drop bombs from a fleet of airplanes upon the densely populated native city, to deal death and destruction to peaceful inhabitants on the spacious area that such actions are justified to break the boycott and suppress the anti-Japanese agitation—that is without parallel even in the sometimes unsavory annals of Western relations with China."

The N. Y. *Times* in an editorial says: "The course which Japan has chosen to pursue makes any appeal to the government's sense of international obligation appear grotesque. Its military operations in China are inexplicable on any sound theory of national conduct."

Commenting on the nine-power treaty: "Foreign powers are fully entitled under the treaty to demand explanations of the Japanese government, to protest against the Japanese running amuck in China, and to call an international conference to settle what is to become the burning international question. Upon the attitude Japan takes toward solemn justified remonstrances and appeals will depend the judgment which a considerate world will visit on her."

World Press Opinion Turns Against Japan

The New York *Times* says that should the Japanese government refuse to accept the Anglo-American plans in substance, it would further damage its prestige in the eyes of the world and incur grave dangers. Conditions in Shanghai are still considered dangerous, says the paper, particularly in view of the numerous armed volunteers on both sides possessing arms and sometimes using them indiscriminately. The New York *Times* interprets the change of Japanese naval command from Shanghai to Tokyo as meaning that Japan admits her mistake and is prepared to liquidate her venture.

The London *Times* in an editorial Feb. 2 said that the Japanese nation must begin to realise by this time that the actions of its naval and military representatives in China are rapidly turning the opinion of the whole world against their country. *The Times* proceeds: "Japan is also forfeiting much of the support which it formerly enjoyed. Some of the irregularities of the Japanese combatants in Shanghai have shown such a grave departure from the high standards of civilisation which the world has hitherto learned to associate with modern Japan that a growing alienation of sympathy can hardly fail to influence the ultimate settlement."

The article concludes by pointing out that countries other than Japan have immense vested interests in the great trading centre of Shanghai, and they will not remain passive while a privileged position is created by violence.

The New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent recently stated that Japan has not received the neutral proposals in bad part, so that there is reason to hope she will accept the essential features of the peace programs.

How Japan Advertises for Visitors

A million yen a year for attracting tourists to Japan! That is the program outlined by the newly formed Association for Tourist Publicity.

Taking over the publicity duties formerly performed by the Japan Tourist Bureau, the Japan Hotel Association, and the Board of Tourist Industry of the Railway Ministry, this new body will place under one head the Job of attracting foreign visitors to Japan's shores.

Organization was announced about a month ago. Since that time, plans have been completed and are ready for execution. Within a short while the first of the advertising will be sent out for publication.

The new Association is sponsored by the Government Railways, the important steamship companies, hotels, the department stores, and the principal manufacturing concerns in Japan. Its duties will consist solely of advertising in foreign lands, principally America.

The chairman of the Association will be the Minister of Railways. K. Kubota, Vice Minister of Railways, is to be director general, in direct charge of the work of spreading "Come to Japan" publicity. The managing director is Kenji Sahara, newly appointed head of the Board of Tourist Industry.

A directorate, consisting of representatives of the important organizations composing the Association, is being formed. These men will all be well known business and financial leaders, holding the respect and confidence of the public.

"Japan entertains approximately 35,000 visitors a year," said Mr. Sahara, in announcing completion of plans today. "Of that number, about half come from China, twenty five percent are Americans, and the remainder come from all over the rest of the world. While our present figures are admittedly incomplete, they indicate that the average American or European tourist spends in the close neighborhood of Yen 2,000 during his stay here. It is certainly well worth our while to spend money attracting such visitors.

"Advertising will be done through the medium of newspapers, magazines, cinema 'shorts' in connection with longer pictures, travel literature, and possibly the radio. Our policy in this regard is being formulated at present and contracts will be awarded soon.

"A point which we have in our favor is that the American tourist can now travel in this country at an expense of about a third less than before. This is a matter that we intend to stress. Tourist traffic in England took a big rise immediately after the pound sterling started to decline. By our publicity, we hope to produce the same effect here.

"Tourist trade," Mr. Sahara pointed out, "is distinctly worthwhile especially at a time like this. Some parts of the world, such as Hawaii, Southern California, Bermuda, Switzerland, the Riviera, and Egypt, are chiefly supported by the money brought into the country by visitors. Other communities are hastening to partake of a share in this lucrative business. America's Pacific Northwest, South Africa, Scandinavia, and Ireland have all recently started advertising compaigns to attract visitors.

"While tourist publicity is not new to us, heretofore it has emanated from three or four uncorrelated sources. The Japan Tourist Bureau has had charge of most of it. The Japan Hotel Association, the Government Railways, and the steamship companies have also been active. By our new move, we are concentrating all this under one authority, with a subsequent saving through the elimination of duplication and the improvement of output."

The Japan Tourist Bureau will continue as before with the exception of its advertising activities. It will concentrate on service to the visitors, the issuance of tickets, the arranging of itineraries, and the supplying of information.

A good deal of the advertising will be done in the United States. At the present time, that is the best field. Between 8,000 and 10,000 Americans visit Japan each year. The traffic has increased from 4,100 in 1925. This number is about double that of the British, the next greatest. Further, America is already "Tourist minded," making the work considerably easier.

It needs only to have its attention drawn to the sightseeing possibilities of the Orient.

About half of Japan's visitors come from China and, while not as much money comes from that trade, it will not be neglected. The Tourist Bureau has been working in that field for several years.

Hotel Owners in Japan Want Dancing Ban Lifted

The Japan Hotel Association, which includes all the important hotels in the country as its members, recently sent a circular petition to the Prefectural Governors in different parts of the country, asking them to consider measures that may enable foreign tourists in Japan to have a more pleasant and comfortable visit. Less strict control over social dancing and the prevention of noise were the two items which the petition stressed. Commenting on the petition Chief of the Peace Preservation Section of the Osaka Prefectural Government said that he found no reason to oppose applications for holding dances at hotels, especially for the benefit of foreign visitors.

A Chinese Woman Lawyer's Success in Singapore

A Chinese woman barrister, Mrs. Loh Teo Soon Kim, was for the first time in the history of the Singapore Assize Courts recently assigned for the defense of a prisoner charged with the crime of murder. The accused, Loh Kiang, was charged with the murder of his cousin, Loh Suah, whom he was alleged to have stabbed in the back with a knife in a plantation off Tampenis Road on the morning of November 14. There was one eye-witness. In her case for the defence, Mrs. Loh suggested a grudge against the accused by the eye-witness and drew attention to points which, she said, proved the unreliability of the evidence. She instructed her client to give evidence on oath.

The special jury were instructed by the Court that they would have to bring in a verdict of murder or nothing at all. After a short retirement the jury, by a majority of five to two, found the accused not guilty and he was released.

Chinese Object to Neutral Zone at Shanghai

Objecting to the proposal for the establishment of a "neutral zone" at Shanghai as a solution of the present Sino-Japanese impasse, the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to the National Government at Loyang, points out that the International Settlement itself is a neutral area and there is therefore absolutely no necessity to establish another so-called "neutral zone."

The telegram points out that by assigning the Japanese forces to the Hongkew district of Shanghai and by allowing them to use it as a base of operations against the Chinese forces, the International Settlement Authorities have not only waived their rights but also violated their obligations as neutrals. It is therefore obvious that what the British, American, French and Italian Authorities should do, in order to protect the safety of the Settlement, is simply to effect the withdrawal of Japanese armed forces from the district adjoining the Chinese city and assign this district to the neutral forces of third powers for defence and policing.

General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by press representatives at Loyang Feb. 7 deprecated the popular impression that he is in favor of a policy of non-resistance. He said that although he no longer held any official position, he would continue to exert his utmost to assist the Government in resisting Japanese aggression.

Japanese Release More than Hundred Captured Chinese

The Shanghai Consular Body end of last week appointed a committee of three under the chairmanship of N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway, to superintend, in co-operation with the Japanese authorities, the handing over to the Shanghai Municipal Council, of Chinese, whom the Japanese Naval Forces took into custody as hostages or for other reasons, during the recent operations. More than a hundred such Chinese were released by the Japanese. Many of these Chinese had been bound tightly hand and foot and kept without food or drink for three, four and five days. Quite a few had been bayonetted in the buttocks or the sides. They had been taken on various pretexts, for example the No. 1 boy at the Palace Hotel was wearing a uniform—the hotel uniform—when he was captured. He died several days after being released.

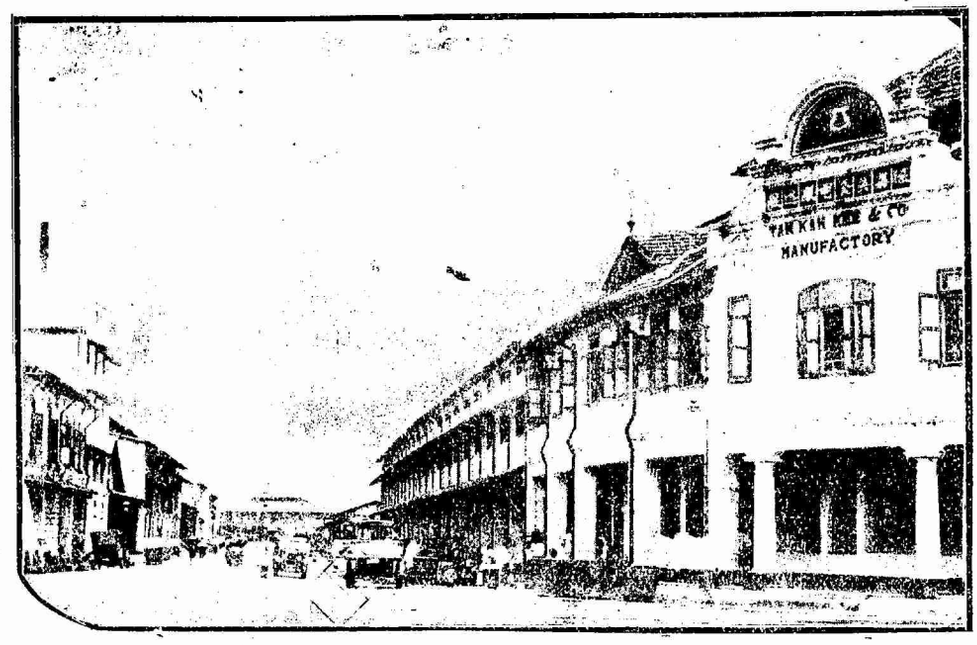
The Overseas Chinese

BY D. S. KIM

Singapore, Jan. 25, 1932

PERHAPS China seems to be a fat oyster in the eyes of the world powers, with forks in their hands to pick. Her multitude of consumers in that vast territory lures the world's manufacturers to flock in like the vultures in search of prey. But China herself is beginning to wake up in all phases of her national life. "The old order changeth yielding place to new." The Overseas Chinese are progressive in manufacturing lines. To-day I called on one of the leading figures in the Chinese community, Tan Kah Kee, the founder of Messrs. Tan Kah Kee & Co. Ltd., in his Sumbawa Road factories.

I expected to find him on a comfortable revolving arm chair in a spacious elegant office room with a sparkling diamond stud on his shirt front like his fellow millionaires but he certainly disappointed me. He was not a member of the "tender foot" tribe. When I was brought into his presence on the noisy factory floor, Mr. Tan extended out a horny and hand, gave me a firm, friendly handshake. He believes, I presume, in the principle of "Mum's the word." He is said to be a man of few words but when the occasion presented itself his eloquence reigned supreme. He looked to me hardly over 50. He wore a shabby Khaki suit just like any one of his factory hands with whom he shared the toils and lived, apparently apart from the pleasures and foibles in which most of the wealthy folks indulge. Seen in the streets of Singapore, no one would have recognized him as a business magnate who handles a nine million dollar corporation. In fact by looks alone, he was no better than a common coolie, if you please. He concealed his dynamic force and ingenuity all within himself.



The Tan Kah Kie Rubber Goods Manufactory at Singapore

Overseas Chinese Help Worthy Causes

The wonderful thing about those Overseas Chinese who have succeeded is that they know how to spend their hard-earned money as well. They have been willing to give material aid to worthy causes. Mr. Tan is no exception. He has established several institutions of learning here and in China. I have been told that the Amoy University was founded and maintained by Mr. Tan alone.

Messrs. Oon Khye Hong and S. K. Leon led me through the busy factory. Oon Khye Hong happens to be Mr. Tan's son-in-law. He spent some three years in practical manufacture with the Hood Rubber Company before he returned home from his alma mater, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the best engineering school in America. In the capacity of manager, with his first-hand training and strong physique, Oon Khye Hong is ever alert to direct the great enterprise toward its goal as easily as on the gridiron of his college days.

It took us three hours of jumping around, up and down the factory floors, which extend over ten acres, of which space 75 per cent is said to be devoted to manufacture of canvass shoes with rubber soles, turning out twenty thousand pairs a day. The plant and the machinery employed for the various processes are up-to-date and on the mass production principle. When they started the manufacture of rubber goods in 1921, less than fifty workers were employed. At present there are over four thousand strong, half of which are of the gentler sex.

Shoe Making Process Described

I will endeavor to describe briefly the process of shoe-making. The crude rubber sheets are brought into the milling department from the company's own estates, to be treated. Thus sheets of fine crepe rubber or white, orange, green, red, and black rubber are passed through the mangles repeatedly until the desired degree of softness is obtained to stand the chemical and physical tests by the experts. In another section, rolls of white canvas are being rubberized. Then there are the cutting processes for crepe shoe-soles and canvass shoe-uppers to be despatched to the sewing department. The next process is the union of the soles and uppers, an operation carried out in the assembling department. The uppers are fitted over aluminum trees or lasts and cemented on the inner soles by rubber solution. This again is cemented to the outer or crepe soles and the whole is now kneaded and pressed into rollers. At the end of this process the shoe complete is placed on rails to be roasted in the cylinder shaped vulcanizer for three house. Now at the final stage, the shoes are inspected and wrapped in cardboard cartons for the shipping department. The company provides all its on requirements, including a large printing department. with its several offset presses occupying an extensive floor space. A box factory is busy in another section.

A Self-Contained Plant

There are other departments, pneumatic tires and tubes for the motor cars, Shanghai ricshas and bicycles, rubber toys, bathing apparel, life belts, matting, table covers, rain coats, top boots and belting. In addition felt hats and leather shoes are turned out while under the same management, a large variety of patent medicines, candies and biscuits are produced on a large scale. The factory of the latter occupies some five acres of land at Beo Lane. The company is also interested in the making of soap, at Lorong 3, which has a promising market. Furthermore the company's brick factory is in full swing at Pulau Tekong.

Mr. Tan, the pioneer rubber planter and manufacturer, knows how to dispose of his ware. He shunned the idea of asking other people to sell his products for him so he started the chain store system, not unlike that of the Woolworth, under his direct control, and to-day Tan Kah Kee & Co. Ltd. is found in practically every big city in the South, numbering 80 odd, to keep the main office busy, apart from the direct orders received from all over the world. So the name of Tan Kah Kee has become a household word in this part of the globe. Very few outsiders realize the fact that this firm, under purely Chinese management without any European, has been carrying on such an efficient mass production, supplemented with scientific distribution.

A Chinese Woman Lawyer's Success

The womanhood of China should celebrate this very interesting occasion. A Straits-born girl, representing her 200 million sisters who took up law as her profession, has now saved one of her compatriots from the gallows in Singapore. The case was a personal triumph for Mrs. Lo Teo Soon Kim, a Chinese lady who is the first woman barrister to appear at the Bar in the Courts of the Colony. She conducted the defense for her client, a certain Loh Kiang charged at the Assizes with the murder of his cousin Loh Suah.

Opening the case, the public prosecutor said that the accused was a cousin of the deceased, a vegetable gardener. On Nov. 14 last they were alleged to have had a dispute over a trifling sum of money and the accused stabbed him in the back, ran back to his house, took some clothes and escaped. He was not arrested until the next day. In her address to the jury, specially empanelled for the case, with a soft but clear voice, Mrs. Lo, wearing the usual dignified black robe worn by counsel, over a white jacket buttoning up at the neck, said that the prosecution had not proved the intention of the accused in committing the murder. Her logical argument convinced the jury ultimately. After a retirement lasting fifteen minutes, the jury brought in a majority verdict of not guilty (five to two). The accused was thereupon discharged. Congratulations were poured on Mrs. Lo Teo Soon Kim, the heroine of the hour, from the members of the Bar who were present, as well as her many friends.

Who is this amiable lady lawyer who stepped into the limelight by forcing her way into public life? She is none other than one of the three offsprings of a famous revolutionary leader among the Overseas Chinese, Teo Eng Hock, a colleague of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's. Her sister is a medical doctor while her brother is a business man in the rubber manufacture. Her grandparents, from Fukien Province, came over to settle, so she is of the third generation in her family of the Overseas Chinese. Her celebrated father, Mr. Teo, is still in his prime, aged 60, as the head of the Chinese Library at present. He accumulated immense wealth, which he spends freely for good causes. All his life, he has been a leader in business as well as in politics, a true representative type of the Overseas Chinese.

Speaks Excellent English

People often have the mistaken impression and have been, to some extent accustomed to think that "John Chinaman" couldn't ever speak proper English but "pidgin". How absurd! How ignorant! The idea that the Chinese had nothing to learn from anybody else has been the belief for centuries but now they forge ahead with rapid strides. The educated young folks of China today speak and write English as good as anyone. As a matter of fact the Chinese are better writers even in English on account of their inherent training in the old, difficult classics. When I called on her at her office at the firm of Atkin and Ongsiang, Bonham Building, Raffles Square, Mrs. Lo modestly said in highly polished English that she didn't deserve all the nice things the press said about her and that she owed everything to her beloved father whatever she had in the way of success.

Mrs. Lo received her early education, of course, in Singapore, then she went abroad to London where she studied law and passed all the requirements to be a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple (1924-27). Upon her return from England in 1929 she joined the Singapore Bar. In the meantime she was in Shanghai to keep in touch with her own folks. She maintains office also at 64 Peking Road, Shanghai being a member of the Shanghai Bar, as she desires to spending part of her time in Shanghai to practice her profession.

Mrs. Lo Teo Soon Kim stands like a beacon on the horizon, out of the age-long servile bondage of womanhood of the East, bound by numerous shackles in such systems as the "purdah" in India, the footbinding and the "Mui Tsai" in China. The womanhood of the West was but the proverbial Eve, the sinner, who tainted the noble character of mankind. These anomalies have been kept too long. Where do we find the so-called chivalry of the stronger sex? It was nothing more than a mere pretext on the part of the egoistic male in every phase of human life from the dawn of civilization till now. Woman was refused her chance and was denied her privilege by selfish man, her prototype.

In this day of transition, the womanhood of China pushes forward another step. With all her advantages in coming in close contact with the western influences for the last sixty years Japan has not produced any lady barrister that I have ever heard of. When the oppression is the hardest the reaction bounces up the fiercest—like in the Russian revolution. A Chinese lady has forced her way into public life by leaps and bounds. Mrs. Lo is another living example of what the Overseas Chinese can do in the way of uplifting and enlightening this wicked old world of ours.

Indo-China Treaty with Japan Likely

(*From the Japan Advertiser*)

Nippon Dempo-United Press

Paris, January 23.—The first meeting for conclusion of a trade treaty between Japan and French Indo-China will take place at the Ministry of Commerce today. Prospects for conclusion of the treaty are favorable.

For nearly 30 years Japan has failed in its attempts to obtain from France a commercial treaty giving most-favored-nation privileges in French Indo-China, largely because commercial interests in both France and its Asiatic colony were reluctant to have the market opened to Japanese manufactures, as it was feared their cheapness would make it impossible for France to compete. When a trade agreement was signed in 1911 between Japan and France, France was unwilling to extend the most-favored-nation provision to Japan.

In 1924, the Governor-General of French Indo-China. Martial Merlin, visited Japan, and the late Prince Isaburo Yamagata returned the compliment. The matter was also taken up with Paul Claudel during his term in Tokyo as French Ambassador. Last spring, conferences were held in Paris between the Japanese Ambassador, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand and Governor-General Pierre Pasquier of French Indo-China, then at home on furlough. Informal discussions have taken place in Tokyo between officials of the Foreign Office and the French Ambassador, Count Damien de Martel.

Instead of the situation improving, French Indo-China raised a tariff wall in December, 1928, and again in April, 1929, increasing the old charges three and four times. So difficult became trade that many Japanese businessmen in Haiphong, Hanoi and other cities in French Indo-China returned to Japan.

Discrimination Charged

Japan pointed to the most-favored-nation privileges extended to Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Holland, declaring their denial to Japan constituted unfair discrimination. France replied it was not discrimination, but protection. Willing to compromise, Japan asked that most-favored-nation treatment be extended at least to such specific goods as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, porcelain and cement. France countered with the suggestion that Japan lower the tariff on rice from French Indo-China, to which Japan replied that the system of having the Government buy rice on the open market to keep the price level high enough to reimburse the farmers made it impossible to allow cheaper rice from abroad.

In 1927, Japan sold in French Indo-China goods valued at Y. 5,870,000. In 1930, the value had fallen to only Y.2,410,000, Japanese purchases from French Indo-China fell from Y.20,355,000 in 1928 to Y.7,910,000 in 1930. Despite the disadvantageous decrease, the French still refused to negotiate. Last year, however, the proposal was made here to retaliate by imposing on Hongay coal, the chief import from French Indo-China, a higher tariff. An increase of 100 per cent is permissible by law, but the proposal mentioned a 70 per cent rise. The annual value of the imported coal is about Y.5,000,000, constituting about 40 per cent of the annual production in the French colony.

Mining Interests Petition

The retaliatory nature of the increase was to be disguised under the name of protection for Fushun coal. The threat so frightened the French mining interests, *Rengo* declared a few days ago, that they petitioned the French Government to reach some agreement with Japan on the tariff question, as continuation of coal exports was essential to them. The substance of the negotiation, *Rengo* said, is being held in strict secrecy, but a satisfactory settlement is expected shortly.

Baron Seinosuke Goh, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, commenting recently on the reported negotiations, said the proposal to increase the tariff on foreign coal had been discussed very seriously. If intended to protect the domestic coal industry, there could be no objection; but if intended purely for retaliation, it should be opposed. He saw no reason for rejecting the French offer to negotiate a special tariff convention.

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Be Careful, Gentlemen, or the Japanese Will Have You Holding the Bag Again!

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

THE writer of this was in the Philippine Islands on the tail end of the American occupation of the Philippines in the early part of this century, was through three bombardments at Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, was in Shanghai during both Revolutions and every disturbance here since, was in Vladvostock for three months during the World War, and later in Harbin during the Russian revolution, was in Tsingtao during ten months of Japanese occupation in 1915 following defeat of the Germans there, and incidentally was in Central China during the American boycott in 1905 (this last just to remind the reader that America in also one of the countries which has been boycotted by the Chinese). With this background he proposes to discuss the existing situation here in Shanghai particularly, and in China generally.

Japan's Challenge to America

First of all let it be clearly understood that the present activities of the Japanese in Shanghai are a distinct challenge not so much to the Chinese, as to the Western nations in general, and to America in particular. If the Japanese are able to get away with their violation of the neutrality of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai it spells not only the end of the Foreign Settlement itself, but the end of every Western outpost on the coast of Asia: America in the Philippines, Britain in Hongkong, Straits and India, the Dutch in the East Indies and the French in Indo-China. The challenge is particularly to the United States of America. Here is the situation: America, whatever the reason, so dominated international politics a decade ago as to force the Japanese out of Shantung. It had previously assisted in thwarting Japanese ambitions in the Maritime Provinces of Eastern Siberia. Whether America has been wise in a policy of prohibiting the Japanese from emigrating to the United States and at the same time thwarting them in their desire for expansion in the opposite direction is a matter for argument. The fact is that America has committed itself to that line of policy. Neither in Shantung nor in Siberia were American interests directly affected. America's policy in both cases was either altruistic or just meddlesome—there is no alternative in the argument.

American Interests in Shanghai Directly Affected

Here in China, and in Shanghai, American interests now directly affected by Japanese action are tremendous. The plain issue before America today is: Will you allow these little Nipponese to get away with a policy which directly affects your interests simply because the alternative is a possible war, whereas you adopted a very firm policy in matters which did not directly concern you, in the latter case you being able to accomplish your aims with the aid of the moral support of others? The fact of the matter is that a firm stand by America at this time would likewise gain the moral (and other) support of the principal powers of the world, so that no war would be necessary. The point of this discourse is, however, that there should be such a firm stand by America in reference to Japan, and this without any may be.

Humiliate Imperial Japan and There Will Be a Revolution!

Let us just brush aside the Kellogg Pact, the Nine Power Treaty and all the other "scraps of paper"—at least Japan treats them like that, and get right down to brass tacks. The real point is whether Imperial Japan's star shall be in the ascendent or in the descendent. The main issue is whether Japan shall thumb its nose at the United States, first, and the rest of the world in general, and be able to gain lustre for its crown throughout the yellow and brown domain of Asia, or whether it shall be humiliated. It is important for the peace of the world for years to come that it should be the latter. The Japanese politicians and newspapers unwittingly let the cat out of the bag now and then. When it comes to a question of whether Japan shall accept this or that condition put up to it by the other powers the answer frequently amounts to this: "Yes, we could accept this, but our action would be miscontrued by the people at home." Why misconstrued? Simply because the people of Japan are being fed with the manna of Japan's increasing greatness, and are thus willing to be deprived of much more substantial food, meanwhile reaching further down in their socks to keep the Eastern Junkers marching to their place in the sun. When the bubble of foreign expansion on the part of Japan is once pricked there will be a revolution in Japan—one that turns things upside down with a vengeance. Every Japanese chauvinist and statesman realizes that. That is why there is this mad activity to keep the Japanese steam roller moving forward, no matter what the pretext. To them the pretexts are invented as they go along. That they won't stand scrutiny doesn't matter—for them the main thing is that the steam roller shall keep on rolling ahead.

Japanese Use Westerners as Catspaws

When issue is joined between two rivals it matters little on what point the challenge shall be thrown out—it may be a lady's glove, or some other apparent triviality. It is not the thing itself—it is what it represents. The figurative lady's glove in the Japanese situation at Shanghai is this: Various nations of the world, including America, have joined in setting aside a Foreign Settlement here as neutral ground. This neutral ground has been violated, and is being violated by the Japanese, and is being used by them as a base of operations against a nation with which all other nations of the world are at peace, but under circumstances which make the other nations an involuntary ally of the Japanese. That is an intolerable situation, and no amount of soft soap will gloss over that plain statement.

The Japanese aim, above everything else in the world, is to use this Foreign Settlement as a means of getting the other nations "in bad" with the Chinese, while they themselves get out from under. The Japanese did that very thing with the British at the time of the May 30 incident in 1925, and Americans will have to be very careful right now or they will be the victims of the same trick.

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Stop Those Japanese Planes Flying Over the Settlement!

The very first desideratum is that the Japanese shall be plainly told by America first, and as many other nations as hope to support the proposition, that they may not fly their planes over the Foreign Settlement (the same thing applies to the French Concession). The Japanese may throw back one of those impertinently pertinent retorts that the British set the example by flying planes over the Settlement in 1925 following the May 30 incident. The obvious answer is that the flying of the British planes over Shanghai in 1925 was done in the course of supporting the Japanese in one of their characteristic disputes with China, and as a result of which the British drew the Chinese ire while the Japanese quietly stepped out of the way. Aside from that, none of the other powers associated with England in the maintenance of the integrity of the Foreign Settlement made any demand that England should stop doing so. The proposition now is that Japan should be told to stop and be plainly told the reason why, namely that it draws the Chinese fire actually and also figuratively against other foreigners whereas by right it should be directed against the Japanese alone. There is absolutely no military excuse for flying those planes over the Settlement. It is done for no other purpose than to get the Western nations in bad with the Chinese. Just, dear reader, particularly American reader, get that clear in your mind. The time to call the Japanese is right now, and the thing to call them about is the flying of those airplanes over the Settlement; and particularly make it clear to the Chinese that Japan has been stopped from doing it because she has been told to do so by the other powers associated in the maintenance of the safety of the Settlement. That once accomplished the rest will come easy. The slogan for Americans to adopt towards Japan in Shanghai has been neatly put and emphatically reiterated by the *Shanghai Evening Post*: "Get Out!"

Japan's Real Aim with the Chinese

Now, what is it that the Japanese are trying to do in their present campaign in China? It is done mainly with the purpose of proving to the Chinese that the Western nations of the world are fools on the one hand, and impotent on the other. Mankind's memory is short and certain vital facts in history are frequently lost sight of, simply because more sensational, but emphemeral, things are kept in the limelight. How many people remember, for example, that when the ink was hardly dry on the Peace Treaty at least one of the great Powers of Europe proposed to Germany that they should unite for the purpose of crushing Bolshevism in Russia? How many people know or realize, when the Japanese were withdrawing from Shantung at the time of their last venture there, that although there was a great

cry for their withdrawal by the populace of China, one of China's greatest statesmen actually intimated to the Japanese that they need not be in a hurry about getting out of Tsingtao. This statement is a verifiable historical fact. The motive back of the statesman's intimation to the Japanese was that local disturbances were on the point of breaking out which tended to undermine the authority of the government at Nanking.

At the very moment when the Japanese guns are booming against the Chinese the Japanese are doing their utmost to impress the Chinese that they are their real saviors and that they should not put any trust in America or any other Western nation. That is why there is this incessant iteration by the Japanese that they cannot allow any "interference" by any third party. If they did their hand would be exposed at once.

The Flag of the Rising Sun on the Municipal Building?

Unless Japan's hand is stayed not so much in China generally, but right here in Shanghai and now, there is great danger that the Flag of the Rising Sun will be hoisted over the Municipal Buildings in Shanghai in the not distant future. Don't pay any attention to what the Japanese *say*. Just watch what they are *doing*. They have repeatedly said that they would not violate the integrity of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. But they are *doing* it. They can give as many excuses as they like, they can advance reasons after reason —one of the favorite stock "reasons" given by the Japanese is that the Chinese do not "show sincerity"—never mind the talk.

Just keep in mind that the Japanese are violating the Foreign Settlement while the Western nations of the world sit idly by, and the Chinese look on with amazed awe!

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Good Bye! "Open Door"

Once more let the American reader get this clear in his mind: The Japanese are not trying so much to humiliate the Chinese as they are trying to humiliate the Western world and America in particular. The "Open Door" idea sticks in the Japanese craw, and it is not any too welcome to the Chinese either in some respects. So long as there is the Open Door, Japan cannot get away with what it has been trying to do for the past few decades. It wants to get a "special position" in China—not one of propinquity, not one of mere prestige, but a *real* one, one that will bring in the yen and sen into the Japanese treasury which are now so badly needed. In other words what the Japanese are dangling before the Chinese eyes is a scheme to shatter America's dream of an Open Door in China, for the shattering of the Open Door would, in theory, give China a freer hand than it has at present. Under existing conditions China may not do what America itself does, namely, give special customs facilities to other nations on a reciprocity basis—for example, such as America has with Cuba. Cuba and America each grant the other country a ten per cent rebate on imports. If America allows the ascendent star of Japan to continue as it has been during the past few months, John Hay's ideal of the Open Door in China will be shattered within a few months. Under the guise of being China's friend Japan will (unless her hand is stayed, now, immediately, and at once) continue to defy the Western world for no other purpose than to impress the Chinese with its might. Then the Chinese will be asked by the Japanese, apparently on China's own volition, to notify America and the rest of the world, that it intends to throw aside the Open Door, and in doing so China will have the might of Japanese arms not *against* them but *with* them; and then Japan can calmly go ahead and force or cajole China into giving Japan special customs rebates on its imports into China—Japan promising to do the same for China. Then America and the rest of the Western World will be told by Japan to go and mind their own business, and told to try to get similar favors out of China—if they can!

Peaceful Situation at Nanking

The situation in Nanking is gradually returning to normalcy with the decision of the Nanking General Chamber of Commerce to resume basiness on Feb. 10, according to a *Sin Wan Pao* telegram from Nanking.

General Sheng Chun-tan, Chief of Staff of the Nanking Garrison Headquarters, paid a visit to the Japanese naval high command at Nanking on Feb. 8 and conferred with him on the situation. As a result of the conference, it is reported that Japanese marines have been ordered to refrain from armed activities. On the other hand, the Chinese authorities have promised to withdraw the Chinese troops from Pukow and only station a small force at the port for the preservation of peace.

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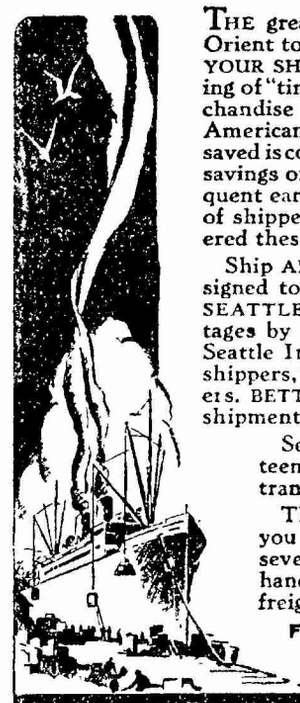

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Japanese Barbarism in Shanghai

BY FRANK W. LEE

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, Nanking.

THE most atrocious military aggression since the invasion of Belgian neutrality occured just before midnight January 28, when after the Mayor of Shanghai under considerable pressure, accepted the ultimatum of the Japanese Admiral, Japanese Marines launched a well-planned attack along the narrow and congested street in the Northern section of Shanghai which were policed and guarded by Chinese forces. The Japanese military operations in Chinese territory within five hours after the Japanese Consul-General accepted an assurance of compliance with Japan's demands by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai as "highly satisfactory" constitutes a breach of faith and a callous disregard of all the ordinary rules of international procedure.

Barbarous Methods

In a proclamation issued at 8:20 a. m. the Japanese Admiral announced his intention to occupy Chapei with military force and called upon the Chinese authorities to withdraw their troops. The official notification addressed to the Mayor was not delivered until 12 p.m. when the invasion had already gotten under way. Startling as this studied flaunting of diplomatic courtesy seems, it was but the introduction of a series of events destined to stand out in history as most flagrant violations of all rules of civilized warfare. Having launched an upprovoked attack against a friendly power, Japanese militarists determined to resort to every conceivable method of fightfulness and barbarity. Along both sides of the narrow streets with machine guns and rifle fire the Japanese Marines led by armored cars carried death and destruction among a peaceful civilian population along a wide swarth of territory. Coming into contact with the regular troops of the Chinese 19th Route Army the Japaese advance was abruptly halted. For the rest of the night a fierce combat ensued, for the Chinese troops stationed upon Chinese territory were determined to defend their position at any cost. The Japanese militarists had not anticipated such stubborn resistance. Exasperated beyond all power of control the Japanese opened fire with machine guns and heavy artillery, thus causing an inferno from which the innocent non-combatants could find no means of escape. Fire broke out in several areas and the flames raged with indescribable fury, taking a dreadful toll of lives from the entrapped inhabitants who were literally roasted alive. Using the International Settlement as a base the Japanese continued this senseless slaughter, but their progress had been definitely stopped. Then, bringing bombing planes into the fray an air raid was staged in an attempt to dislodge the Chinese defenders of China's soil. Bombs were dropped on the North Station of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway resulting in the complete demolition of that structure. The largest Chinese printing plant, the Commercial Press, was struck and burnt to the ground. Innocent non-combatants within unfortified areas were made targets by the Japanese airmen. Fresh conflagrations broke out to add terror to a city already swept by four huge fires. By this time the authorities of the Municipal Council awoke to a realization of the enormity of Japan's crime. A truce was requested by the representatives of Great Britain and America. However the Japanese utilized this truce to extend their occupation to the area between Range Road and the Soochow Creek. Japanese Reservists in plain clothes and with no insignia of their authority, shot out the street lamps, broke into houses, dragged out whole families and shot down innocent Chinese without the slightest pretext and without the least compunction. No Chinese was safe within the area dominated by these ronin.

Japanese Crimes Against Humanity

The enumeration of Japan's crimes against humanity, justice, and the rules of civilized warfare is a sad commentary on the world's effort for international peace and international justice.

Japan, by launching a military attack without provocation and after the Mayor of Greater Shanghai had received an assurance that his reply to the Japanese demands were "highly acceptable" shatters faith in the pledged word and diplomatic assurance with which Japan endeavors to still the reproaches of the nations.

The use of the International Settlement as a base from which to advance a military attack upon the Chinese city constitutes a breach of the Settlement's neutrality and a callous disregard of the lives and property of its inhabitants besides being a cowardly attempt to convert the Settlement into a haven of refuge in case of defeat at the hands of the Chinese troops.

The unprovoked attack upon a congested city area at the dead of night violates accepted principles of civilized warfare.

The aerial bombardment of centers of culture, private residence, and unfortified districts, must be denounced as an act of barbarism, unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare.

The arming and use of Japanese ronin in guerilla warfare against an unarmed civilian population is an indenfensible terrorist practice calculated to overcome resistance and reduce China to a state of servile submission.

Japan's attempt to seize and occupy large areas of Chinese territory by military force in violation of her previous international commitments constitutes a challenge to the powers signatories to the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Paris Peace Pact, the Washington in Nine-Power Treaty, and a startling warning that Japan refuses to be bound by these instruments or subjected to any restraints imposed by international law. Such an attitude is not alone a menace to the peace of the Far East but also a direct blow to international good-faith without which normal relations between the nations of the world cannot continue to exist.

Shanghai North Station Presents Desolate Sight

Penetrating into the very heart of the Shanghai war scene several days ago a representative of *The Review* had a chance to witness the desolation caused by the violence of Japanese militarists. The main building of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station which was the scene of the hottest warfare and the target of Japanese air bombers is now a total wreck and a terrible mass of ruins. The contents of the building have been completely burnt out and nothing now remains but the four skeleton walls, standing as a landmark of a once most popular spot in the city. All the railway godowns except one packed with large quantities of both Chinese and foreign commodities were completely destroyed, The Railway Yard was wrecked and ruined. One British-made locomotive, three first class coaches housing the families of the chief commissary of the 19th Route Army and a number of military surgeons and six freight coaches, which received five Japanese bombs, were ripped and torn into pieces and fragments. Among the piled mass of what is left, one can still distinctly see the scorched parts of human bodies. No more horrible sight could be imagined. Leading from the Station to a distance of half a mile, nothing can be seen but traces of destruction and ruin.

Exasperated at their failure to capture the Station on Jan. 29, the Japanese resorted to bombing the Station by airplanes with highly-charged explosives. According to officials of the Railway, more than twenty huge bombs were dropped on the Station and the godowns, thus setting the building on fire and almost wiping out the entire district. The bombs were so heavily charged that they ripped several holes in the ground more than 20 feet in diameter. These bombs took a terribly heavy toll of human lives and it is believed that thousands of Chinese soldiers and innocent civilians must have been killed by this Japanese air attack. Dead soldiers and scattered human parts still remain here and there to testify to the extent of the destruction.

Shanghai Power Co. Issues Brochure Describing Riverside Plant

The Shanghai Power Company has issued a brochure giving a description of the Riverside Generating Plant, together with a few notes on the history of electricity supply in Shanghai. This book was compiled chiefly for the convenience of visitors to Riverside Power Station with the idea of giving more detailed information than could be conveyed during the course of a brief visit. The book is replete with interesting details described in non-technical language. The Riverside Plant supplies the current for the whole of Shanghai. It was orginally built by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

"THE DAY OF SORROW"

(*Continued from page 337*)

eggs. With China's market lost to her, it is doubtful whether Japan can remain to be a strong power in the world.

Furthermore, in bombarding Chapei, Nanking, and Woosung, Japan has demonstrated to the world that she has no longer any respect toward the international laws. In using the Shanghai International Settlement as a base for attack, she has violated the neutral character of the Settlement. In their madness of subjugating China, Japanese militarists have had nothing to respect and nothing to fear. The present episode will at least convince the world that a promise made by the Japanese statesman can not be accepted at its face value and that an agreement made with the Japanese government is nothing more than a scrap of paper. Therefore China can no longer reply upon the League of Nations to settle the present trouble. Unless an effective intervention can be made by the combined action of the U. S., Great Britain, France and Italy, there is no hope of effecting an early settlement of Sino-Japanese conflict.

"The day of sorrow" will come around year after year, and it will serve as a fit reminder of the horrible time which we are now experiencing. The wound which we have suffered is too deep to be healed, and the bitter lesson will always be kept in our memory. Nothing can satisfy our people, until and unless the great wrongs which we have suffered are righted.

Japanese Press Telegrams Not So Cheerful

The Japanese *Press Union* service of telegrams issued from Shanghai forms a valuable source of news and while their accounts are naturally colored so as to reflect the Japanese point of view they frequently contain highly important information. The Japanese telegrams are remarkable for the admissions they make. The following is the gist of three Japanese telegrams issued February 8:

⁂

China Prepares for Long Fight with Japan

Reports received by Japanese news agencies from Loyang indicate that the Chinese Government has decided to fight Japan and that it is making active preparations for a long war. The country has been divided into four large military zones, commanded by the following generals:

Southwest—Generals Chen Chi-tao and Li Tsung-jen.
Southeast—Generals Ho Ying-chin and Chen Ming-hsu.
Shantung, Chekiang—Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Han Fu-chu.
Hopei—Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yen Hsi-shan.

President Chiang kai-shek is to supervise the activities of all these military groups and advise the commanders of these respective zones.

⁂

Japanese Must Bring Workmen into China—Chinese Refuse to Work for Them

Because most of the Chinese employees, chauffeurs, and other workmen have either fled or are refusing to work for Japanese now, local Japanese organizations have been compelled to seek aid from Nagasaki and Dairen. Already 25 Japanese chauffeurs, all licensed in Japan, have arrived here from Nagasaki to relieve the shortage. Today about 100 workmen are scheduled to arrive from Nagasaki to assist the civilian volunteer bodies, which are distributing food supplies, clothing, etc. among the local Nipponese community or assisting the marines as interpreters and guides.

⁂

Japanese Flee from Shanghai

Nearly 900 Japanese employees and their families of the local cotton mills have sought refuge in Japan. The total number of Japanese women and children who have already sailed for Japan or who are booked to sail within the next few days now reaches about 8,000.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanghaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passenger's baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

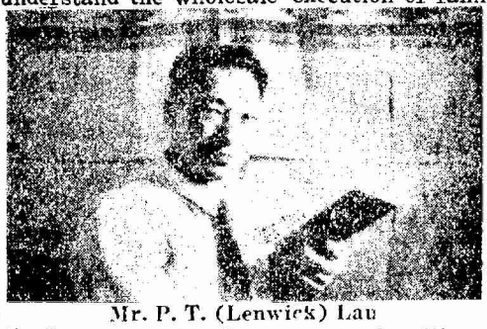
An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

59-471

P. T. Lau, Another Victim of Japanese Revenge

Just how many Chinese have been summarily executed by the Japanese military and naval authorities for no other offense than having in their possession literature criticizing the Japanese actions will never be known. One can partly understand the wholesale execution of families of snipers caught in the act, but one cannot understand the revenge meted out to many a Chinese writer whose only offense was that he was a true patriot, loved his country, and in his writings opposed the Japanese. At the moment of writing we do not know whether P. T. Lau (Lenwick Lau), who contributed an article in last week's issue of *The Review* has been executed by the Japanese or not. For the moment we will give them the benefit of the doubt. Probably they have only tortured and starved him as they did the No. 1 boy at the snack counter at the Palace Hotel so that he died a few days after being released. At any rate Mr. Lau is one of the victims of Japanese revenge. He and his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas S. Wong (a well known dentist in the Sassoon building) lived together in a house in Chapei. Dr. Wong escaped, but Mr. Lau decided to remain. When the Japanese came they searched his lodgings, found copies of many articles and manuscripts, some of them not complimentary to Japan. Nothing has been heard of or from him since.



Mr. P. T. (Lenwick) Lau

Mr. Lau was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Harvard School of Business. He studied also two years in Europe. He was a lecturer in America for "Hands Off China" organizations and had written many articles on economic subjects in journals in America and in Shanghai. He was a lecturer on economics in the New School of Business of the Shanghai College and was about to publish a book on "The Industrialization of China", an instalment of which appeared in *The Review* February 6.

It is also feared that another well known Chinese writer, Lo Hsun, considered China's leading short-story writer, has been executed by the Japanese as he was in Chapei and has not been heard from since the Japanese occupation. Both Lau and Lo Hsun were ardent Nationalists and had written much about Japanese aggression.

Japanese Planes Over Shanghai Settlement Constitute Menace

The Chinese army has more than a score of planes in the Shanghai district and the Japanese have more than a hundred, quite a large proportion of the latter being heavy bombing planes. The Japanese frequently fly over the Foreign Settlement and the French Concession on their way to make aerial attacks on the Chinese positions or, as was the case in the early raids into Chapei for the purpose of throwing incendiary bombs. The flying of planes by the Japanese over the Settlements in this manner, as was the use of the Settlement as a base of operations against the Chinese is a highly provocative act. The Chinese military authorities have already given notice to the foreign authorities that unless the Japanese desist from using the Settlement as a base, they (the Chinese) will fire into the Settlement, (already have done on several occasions), so it may be taken for granted that unless the Japanese desist from flying over the Settlement the Chinese will likewise attack the Japanese planes while they are so flying and as a result the citizens of Shanghai will have the unpleasant experience of an aerial battle being fought over their heads.

In the early part of the week a Japanese bombing plane which was evidently trying to bomb the Chinese General's headquarters was brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns. The machine dropped with a heavy explosion not far from the General's headquarters. The bodies of the three Japanese occupants were horribly roasted.

Strength of the Japanese Army in Manchuria

(*By a Correspondent in Harbin*)

The normal strength of the Japanese garrison in South Manchuria is an infantry division of two brigades (about 10,000 officers and men), railway guards (about 3,000 officers and men), heavy artillery regiment, and other auxiliaries (including the garrison of Ryojun). Prior to Sept. 18 this force was commanded by:

Lieut. Gen. Tamon, commander of the 2nd Division of Yentai, HQ at Liaoyang, consisting of:

(1) the 15th Brigade under Maj. Gen. Amano.
(2) the 3rd Brigade under Maj. Gen. Hasebe.

Lieut. Gen. Mori, commander of the railway guard.

Total strength probably no less than 13,000 officers and men, however much the Japanese may minimize it.

The September 19 Operations.—Mukden was occupied by the 29th Regiment of Wakamatsu in conjunction with a detail of the railway guards. Changchun was taken by the 40th Regiment.

Reinforcements Rushed

On Sept 12, 1931, the 20th Division from Chosen (Ryuzan), probably about 10,000 officers and men. First arrived the 39th Brigade under Maj. Gen. Kamura; also arrived 24 planes from Shin Gishu.

Official statement issued on Oct. 27 claimed 13,000 as having been in Manchuria, but I put it at 23,000.

The Nonni Operations.—Nov. 4,5 & 6 fought by a brigade under Major Hasegawa, reinforced by a division under Lieut. Gen. Tamon (the 2nd of Yentai). Division later withdrawn. Later, in view of the threatening situation they sent a brigade under Maj. Gen. Suzuki (also a battalion of field artillery):

The Bandit Cleaning Operations.—The 2nd Division from Tsitsihar, a brigade from Mukden (Tielin) under the command of Maj. Gen. Kamura, another brigade from Changchun.

Reinforcements Rushed Preparatory to the Chinchow Drive.—A brigade from the Himeju Division, under the command of Maj. Gen. Murai. Also a mixed brigade from each of the Nagoya and Shizuoka divisions, a detachment from the 1st Division (Tokyo). Ambulance corps from the 4th Division (Osaka), air bombers from Hamamatsu. A division is sent from Korea (Ranan) under the command of Lieut. Gen. Muro.

SUMMARY:

2nd Division	10,000
Railway Guard	3,000
20th Division	10,000
The Himeji Brigade	5,000
The Nagoya ,, ,,	5,000
The Shizuoka ,, ,,	5,000
The Ranan Division	10,000
Total	43,000
Others, as artillery, air forces, hospital, etc.	5,000
Grand Total	53,000 (roughly).

Japanese Lose Heavily as Result of Chinese Machine Gun Fire

Although undoubtedly the Chinese losses in the present warfare are higher than those of the Japanese, because of the greater use by the Japanese of airplanes and also because of the fact that Japanese have been indiscriminately bombing civilian areas whereas the Chinese have only Japanese military and naval positions to shoot at, the Japanese losses have been so heavy that the Japanese have stopped furnishing details of their losses. The Japanese are of course on the offensive and they have had to face the Chinese machine gun barrages, which have been most skilfully deployed. The result is that their losses have been heavy and newspaper correspondents and others who have ventured to the war areas have seen truckloads of dead and dying Japanese being hurriedly driven away. Even at the lowest estimates the Japanese dead must run into several hundreds and the wounded into more hundreds. The Chinese casualties have, of course, been very much higher, but as stated above these casualties were mostly among defenseless people. It is doubtful whether the Chinese military losses have been any heavier than those of the Japanese.

Japanese Bombing Planes Meet Disaster

Climaxing their career of atrocities and ruthless destruction, three Japanese airmen plunged to their ghastly fate in a most gruesome manner on the morning of Feb. 5 when their giant air bomber was set on fire by a barrage of bullets fired from Chinese anti-aircraft guns and crashed into the ground a few yards behind the Chenju Railway Station. The plane hurled itself down from the air in a burning blaze and was totally wrecked, killing its three occupants as soon as it struck the ground.

Buried among the crushed, ruined mass of the plane, the ill-fated Japanese aviators were burnt into bits and fragments and could hardly be recognized as anything that once took a human form. Apparently due to the intense fire fueled with gasoline from the broken tanks in the plane, which absorbed the watery elements in human organisms, the bodies of the airmen shrank to little figures of less than three feet long and presented a horrible spectacle, one minus the head, another with two legs missing and the third with a broken abdomen.

The plane fell shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning (Feb. 5), but the scorched remains of human parts were still smouldering, when a representative of *The Review* arrived at the scene about two o'clock in the afternoon. The terrible and choking smell emitted from the burning bodies repusled any near approach, but from the cards picked from the wrecked mass, it was identified that the three Japanese aviators were all ranking officers in the Japanese Air Force, one a captain and the other two lieutenants.

According to eyewitnesses, a squadron of twelve Japanese bombers flew over to Chenju shortly after dawn on Feb. 5 with the intention of wrecking the Chenju Railway Station and the Headquarters of the 19th Route Army. After observing the district for a considerable time, and when the morning mist cleared away, they embarked upon their destructive adventure about 9 o'clock in the morning. It was reported that altogether twenty highly-charged explosives were dropped in the vicinity of Chenju. Four bombs which fell on the Railway Station wrecked two coaches and blew up part of the Station steel sheds, killing six Chinese soldiers and eight horses.

Thirsty for more blood, five bombers swooped down on the innocent Chenju village and released a number of their deadly missiles, wrecking a number of uninhabitated houses. In the meantime, their comrades in the air carried out a raid on the Chinan University opposite to the Railway Station. One bomb fell on a class room buildlng, knocking a considerable hole in the roof. Three others all missed their aim and exploded on the University campus.

Extending their raid further to the rear of Chinese forces, six Japanese bombers headed their way for Nanziang, a town about 20 miles from Shanghai along the Shanghag-Nanking Railway. Owing to the heavy firing from Chinese anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese bombing raid there was attended with utter failure and disaster. One plane engaged in an attempt to bomb the Railway station there flew so low that it came within rifle range and was brought down from the air. It was wrecked at a point several yards from the Station, killing its inmates outright. Another plane was reported to have been shot down by an anti-aircraft gun and fell on a stone bridge and was likewise crashed.

Native Bond Mart to Remain Closed

The Chinese Government bond market in Shanghai will remain closed, with the exception of the Settlement Day period, until the present emergency is over, according to a decision reached at a meeting of brokers and officials of the China Merchants Stock Exchange.

Although it was not officially announced, it is generally understood that business will be resumed before February 26, Settlement Day for the current month's business. Even though business may be limited to only a few days, it is said that provision must be made by the exchange authorities to enable people with February commitments to cover.

In the temporary absence of a regular market, however, and for the convenience of those who may desire to buy or sell government securities, unofficial transactions will be negotiated by brokers, S. D. Wang and Company report. Quotations of business transacted will be reported in regular bulletins issued by that firm. It is further reported that funds for the service of domestic loans for this month are available.

Do You Take A Back Seat?

May be you do this not only in a car because you are too nervous to ride in front, but also in life generally, because your energy and vitality have become depleted, your blood thin and impoverished.

TO BE WELL, YOUR BLOOD MUST BE 'RICH PURE & PLENTIFUL

To put up with ill-health means that you sacrifice ninetenths of all that makes life worth while. Take a course of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

The splendid blood and nerve tonic. Get back the vigour and happiness of youth by means of the plentiful supplies of rich red blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills infuse into your veins. Nothing else will so surely or so permanently restore vigour and

REHABILITATE YOUR WHOLE SYSTEM

Only the Pattern Left on his Plate!

That's the way you like to see him take his food. No coaxing no tempting, just sheer healthy appetite. That is the sure way to sturdy growth, vigorous health and a constitution that will stand up to anything.

To maintain his appetite in this healthy condition you must see that he performs his natural functions every day. Should he become irregular give him

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

This splendid remedy, specially designed for babes and children up to six, gently cleanses the stomach and the intestines, restores lost appetite and makes a child bright and happy once more. For infantile constipation and indigestions, for diarrhoea, worms, colds croup, simple fevers, and during teething, Baby's Own Tablets are a boon to children and parents alike.

Ask Parents Who Have Used BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

59-473

Setting the Pace for Japan

BY EARL CRANSTON*

(*In The World Tomorrow, January, 1932*)

JAPAN'S recent action in Manchuria has been based on the policy of force as a means of maintaining legal rights and interests. She has chosen this rather than the alternative policy of conciliation, one that would trust the welfare of her citizens to China, the country under which they live. Occidentals who regret Japan's course as one unsuited to the present day may well study their own past conduct in Asia to discover whether Japan is not primarily an effective, if tardy, imitator of lessons taught by Europeans and Americans.

In 1925, when Westerners seemed all too slow to appreciate or adjust themselves to the rising Chinese nationalist movement and allow the Chinese to dominate their own affairs, influential Americans sometimes questioned whether the Protestant Christian faith could have been established and maintained in China without reliance upon the force of foreign governmnts. When not long ago it was my privilege to spend a year in research, that problem prompted me to center my study upon China between 1830 and 1860, during which period Western nations used force to open China to foreign intercourse. I consulted not only American and British government documents, more or less familiar to students, but also checked and supplemented these with the less accessible writings of the early American missionaries to China, especially their manuscript letters, most of which have never been printed but lie in the files of mission boards or libraries. My study has convinced me that Protestanism, like earlier forms of Christianity, could have been introduced into China apart from foreign force, and that the present status of Christianity and also of foreign residence in the Orient would be markedly better had Occidentals consistently chosen the peaceful rather than the aggressive course.

Conciliation or Force?

A century ago Europeans and Americans had still to decide whether they should extend their influence in China by conciliation or by force. When the first American missionaries reached China, in 1830, the foreigners had permission to live only in Macao, a small Portuguese settlement, and in the suburbs of Canton, a neighboring Chinese city. The foreign group, mostly traders, lived under rules and customs set by the Chinese, and were on the whole contented and flourishing. The 1830's, however, were to mark the alteration of this condition and the adoption of the contrasted policy of foreign coercion. This change produced antagonisms and conflicts which have lasted to the present day.

In 1830 a group of influential men in the Canton agency of the British East India Company chafed under the Chinese regulations and violated these by extending a quay into forbidden regions, by riding in sedan-chairs, and by bringing to their Canton residences their wives, sailors, and guns, all of which were prohibited. When the Chinese manifested resentment, these English subjects asked their superiors in India and England to send warships to protect them. Governor Bentinck of India refused this request which he considered pregnant with consequences of extreme magnitude. He preferred the policy, thus far successfully pursued, of excluding ships of war and eliminating every possible chance of collision. The directors of the East India Company in London sustained Governor Bentinck, removed the Canton agents who had sought the aggressive policy, and placed themselves on record in a remarkable document of January 13, 1832, which the ensuing century might well have heeded.

China Entitled to Freedom

To attempt to maintain a purely commercial intercourse, such as that with China, by force of arms would, in a pecuniary point of view be anything rather than a matter of profit, even if justice and humanity could allow us for a moment seriously to contemplate such a step. We cannot, in fairness, deny to China the right which our nation exercises as she sees fit, either by prohibiting, restraining, or subjecting to certain laws and regulations its commercial dealings with other countries. China must be considered free in the exercise of her affairs, without being accountable to any other nation.

Although individual foreigners did not always live up to the high ideals of these instructions, this official return to pacific association greatly relieved the tension in Canton. The newly-arrived American missionaries found a favorable reception for their pioneer efforts.

In an attempt to widen the sphere of trade, the British government sent to China in 1834 Lord Napier, whose attempts to negotiate a treaty without regard to Oriental etiquette soon offended the Chinese. They resented his haste in coming from Macao to Canton before he had obtained formal permission, his insistence that he present his documents directly to the chief Chinese official in Canton rather than through prescribed channels, and his refusal to designate his request as a petition. The envoy's persistence caused the Chinese to stop all foreign trade. Napier then took an unprecedented step, apparently not warranted by his instructions, and ordered the British fleet to come to the waterfront of Canton instead of waiting at a lower anchorage. On its way up to Canton the navy fired upon Chinese forts and damaged temples and other adjacent property. The mandarins thereupon applied a full boycott to foreigners, withdrew their Chinese servants, and shut off their supply of provisions. Napier went back to Macao where he soon died of a malady brought on in part by the strain. He was buried by the chief American missionary, E. C. Bridgman, whose four years' work through school and printing press had been almost negated by the anti-foreign feeling occasioned by Napier's fruitless demands.

From that time onward, foreign opinion in China, convinced that the white man's prestige had been injured by this rebuff, inclined increasingly to the use of force to open China. Opium traders prepared the way by voyages in which they peddled their drug all along the Chinese coast, in violation of Chinese laws which prohibited the importation of opium and which limited foreign intercourse to Canton. A few adventurous missionaries, notably the Prussian-born Gutzlaff who later became a British official, likewise broke the latter law by making unrestrained voyages for the distribution of tracts and selections from the Chinese translation of the Bible.

The Opium Crisis

In 1839 opium smuggling created a crisis which led the foreign group to a permanent adoption of the policy of force. Emperor Tao Kwang, sincerely anxious to stop the rapidly increasing importation of opium from Southern Asia, dispatched to Canton a most efficient prohibition officer, Commissioner Lin. To compel surrender of the stock which foreign merchants obviously had in their warehouses and ships, Lin surrounded the Canton factories or foreign settlement and refused to let individuals or supplies pass in or out until he obtained the opium. He then destroyed the entire twenty thousand chests. Foreign residents, including Captain Elliot, the British Superintendent of Trade, who had been among those confined by Lin, complained that foreign property had been confiscated and that foreign prestige was at stake. They prevailed upon Great Britain to send the naval reenforcements which had been refused eight years earlier. This reversal of policy resulted in the Opium War of 1839 to 1842, in which various parts of the Chinese coast suffered. While the American missionaries had unanimously regretted and condemned the conduct of the opium smugglers of their own race, and while they realized that these opium excesses had caused the war, with the beginning of hostilities they came to believe that the issue had shifted and had become that of the right of the foreigners to enjoy more complete access to China. A British triumph would allow all nationalities to reside more freely throughout the country; hence the American missionaries hoped and prayed for such a victory and felt that Providence in mysterious ways was thus opening the land to the gospel and to salvation.

In making that momentous choice the American missionaries deliberately frustrated the efforts of the Chinese to dissociate them, both as Americans and as Christian missionaries, from the British military system. Influential Chinese, including Commissioner Lin himself actively sought the advice and sympathy of Bridgman and his fellow-American Dr. Peter Parker, whose ophthalmic hospital had won wide favor in and about Canton, but the missionaries rejected the opportunity to take a moral stand, withdrew to Macao and the protection of British guns, and with the best of intentions chose to hitch their position and their cause to military expediency. In the light of later history, that decision seems tragic.

*The writer is a former missionary to China, and is now assistant professor of history in Colgate University.

The Treaty of Nanking

American missionaries joined other foreigners in hailing as equal to or even better than their hopes the Treaty of Nanking by which, in 1842, Britain at the end of the Opium War received the island of Hongkong, the right of residence for British subjects in five cities of China proper, and an ample indemnity intended to cover the value of the opium which Commissioner Lin had confiscated. France and the United States, although they had not taken part in the Opium War, hastened to send envoys who, within the next two years, obtained for their respective countries the same general privileges as those which the British had won by force of arms. Neither power, however, received a definite cession of land, like that of Hongkong to Britain. Instead, Caleb Cushing, the American negotiator, secured for the citizens of his country extra-territoriality, or the right of trial by officials of their own nation, a privilege which the Chinese of the present day are attempting to retract from the citizens of the United States and of a dozen other countries which still possess it. Only two or three missionaries mingled with their rejoicing a slight apprehension lest the Chinese, forced to yield valuable privileges, might become resentful at heart and offer obstacles and possible future war to the efforts of foreigners to enforce the terms of these treaties.

Without waiting for the United States to negotiate its treaty, American missionaries established themselves in the regions which the British had opened. Since their activities and associations in Canton had been virtually ruined by the war, the missionaries at first thronged to Hongkong, with the intention of making it a center for the Christianization of the mainland of China. Such of the Chinese as would consent to live in Hongkong, however, proved to be of a submissive, non-virile type, and the immoral example of foreign sailors who thronged the port, as well as that of certain officials and business men, so vitiated the teachings of the missionaries that the latter could accomplish little. They soon learned that the aegis of the British flag, however sure the physical protection it might afford, was in itself no asset for even the formal spreading of Christianity. Another chapter in the effort to accomplish good by force had proved a failure.

By about 1844 most of the missionaries had transferred their activity from Hongkong to the five treaty ports opened on the mainland. Foreign conduct in those cities during the significant dozen years which ensued was of two variant types. In Canton, and after a short time in Shanghai as well, the foreigners were inclined to rely upon the letter of their treaty rights and upon the protection afforded by foreign military forces. On the other hand, in the minor ports less sought out for immediate economic exploitation, the policy of conciliation was used, chiefly by the missionaries, with signal success.

The Language Difficulty

The first American missionaries to establish themselves in Amoy, in 1842, found that the British army of occupation was unable to converse with the population of the city, since no one of either nationality knew the two necessary languages. There had been frequent misunderstandings in which Chinese, including some whose homes were occupied by the foreign troops, had been shot as looters. The missionaries Abeel and Boone, who knew the Chinese tongue and were among the most sagacious of their calling, reconciled the diverse racial elements, and by their friendly approach to the Chinese soon obliterated many unpleasant memories of the war and won the favor of high and low.

Early missionary settlers in the ports of Ningpo and Foochow received scarcely less cordial treatment than those at Amoy. W. M. Lowrie declared in 1846 that he felt as safe by day or night in any part of Ningpo as in New York or Philadelphia. It is significant that from the practical angle this contact rested purely upon the good will of both sides. The foreigners involved accommodated themselves to Chinese ways and made no effort to have their government defend them. They met in those early years in these minor ports curiosity but not hostility, and they proved that the unprotected but friendly foreigner was in no danger. Only when larger numbers of foreigners, mostly of an aggressive, non-confident type, came to settle in Amoy, Ningpo, and Foochow in the 1850's did this primitive trust give way to mutual suspicion and to danger.

No. 68

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b). Lift your finger entirely. The instrument swings back of its own accord.

Any forcing back of the dial damages it, and may result in a wrong number.

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SOCONY

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GASOLINE

59-475

Force Used at Canton

Throughout this entire early period Canton was the principal theatre for the application of the policy of foreign force. The traders who returned to that city after the Opium War regarded their factories, or warehouse residences, as forts to be protected against Chinese demonstrations. Reliance upon firearms seems to have been at the bottom of much trouble. Chinese law at this time forbade Chinese, other than members of the small regular army, to possess guns or pistols. Despite this prohibition opium dealers and other unprincipled foreigners supplied arms to their Chinese associates during the Opium War. The American Board missionaries at that time denied a leading Chinese Christian's request for a gun. In 1846 British Consul Alcock of Foochow advised his nationals to show a conciliatory spirit and refrain from firing from boats or office windows, and to desist from assulting or killing dogs on the street with canes or firearms except in necessary self-defense! Much sympathy has been expended upon the case of six young Englishmen who were killed while walking near Canton on December 5, 1847. Testimony collected by the British government reveals, however, that the victims had at least two pocket pistols and that they had fired and had killed one Chinese and wounded another. The American missionaries presumed that the young men had begun the struggle. An account, apparently hitherto unpublished, by Dr. Dyer Ball states that the Englishmen seem to have pushed from a narrow path a Chinese load-carrier who had the right-of-way. He struck back with his stick, and Englishman fired at him, villagers rushed out, and a riot ensued in which the British lost their lives. Dr. Ball frequently stated during those tumultous days that he, his wife, his daughters, and other foreigners who were unarmed and without canes and who followed Chinese etiquette could walk in entire safety anywhere around Canton, except in the inner city which no foreigner was permitted to enter. He felt that the crisis which periodically engulfed the Canton foreigners were largely of their own needless making.

If China were to carry out her treaty obligations to foreigners she needed a strong and sympathetic central government. The Manchu Dynasty, however, had lost prestige in the eyes of its own people through its defeat in the Opium War. The quibbling which the foreign group in Canton thereafter began in regard to the interpretation of the treaties, and in the course of which warships often appeared with threats, did nothing to strengthen either the standing of the Chinese administration or international co-operation. Perhaps because it was weak and confused on account of the foreign impact, the government of China found itself faced from 1850 to 1864 with a serious civil war, the Taiping Rebellion. The revolutionary leader was a nominal Christian who eventually proved himself an uninspiring character. Since the fighting was almost entirely in the interior of China, to which until 1860 they had no legal access, the foreigners, although supplied with abundant rumors, knew little about the actual issues or conditions. In 1853, however, when the rebellion had captured Nanking and seemed on the point of dominating China, most on the missionary group followed the precedent they had set years before when they saw the divine hand in the Opium War. They now declared enthusiastically that God was using the Taipings to overthrow the reigning dynasty and open China to the gospel. For this reason many missionaries encouraged the civil war, while more worldly-minded foreigners sold their services, munitions, and even improvised war vessels to either Chinese belligerent.

Firearms Hawked About

The Manchu Dynasty was so exhausted by this civil war that it could give no adequate attention to piracy and rebellion which arose in other parts of China. One motley group of rebels, disavowed by the Taipings, captured Shanghai late in 1853 and created so many problems for the foreigners that French soldiers helped the Chinese regulars drive out the rebels in 1855. Meanwhile the Shanghai foreign community had undertaken its own military defense. One missionary upon retiring entrusted his soul to God and placed a hatchet under his pillow! In 1860 when the Taipings experienced a peak of revival and approached Shanghai, foreign forces armed with long-range guns drove them away from the city. Foreigners under "Chinese Gordon" thereafter coöperated with the Chinese for the eventual extinction of the rebellion. During these years the use of firearms hawked by foreigners became so general throughout China that the government has never since been able adequately to restrain the traffic.

While the Taiping Rebellion was at its height, aggressive foreigners involved the already weakened and harassed Chinese government in a new conflict, the Arrow War, which lasted from 1856 to 1860. The chief but indirect cause was the long-standing issue concerning the application of the 1842 Treaty of Nanking, which the British insisted had granted them residence in all parts of Canton. An immediate cause for war appeared in October, 1856, over a supposed insult to the British flag which was flying over the *Arrow*, a Chinese-owned ship. The Chinese refused to make the exact apology specified by Sir John Bowring and his associate, Parkes, and hostilities began. France entered the war on the side of England, both to defend her own treaties and to avenge the murder of a French subject, a Catholic priest, who had been killed in interior China where, incidentally, he had no legal right to be.

The War of 1858

The causes for this European war against China in 1856 bear a remarkable resemblance to those advanced by Japan for her present stern measures, and consist of respect for treaties, with no reference to the way in which these were obtained, and defense of national honor and interests which suffered special jeopardy through the murder of a citizen. In the case of Japan the significant victim was Captain Nakamura, killed in the summer of 1931.

True to previous form, American residents in China in 1856 failed to champion the Chinese cause but as a unit hoped for English and French victory. Many of their number, including missionaries and Dr. Peter Parker, who from 1855 to 1857 was America's highest diplomatic officer in China, desired that the United States should openly coöperate with Britain and France in the war. American warships, on the ground of defending life and property and avenging a broadside at the American flag, fired upon the Chinese several times in October, 1856, and demolished some of their forts. America's non-participation in the Arrow War was due to the restraining influence of Washington, which like many a foreign capital has been much more moderate in its attitude toward China than have its nationals and agents in China itself. The missionaries felt that through this war God was taking a new step to open the land to Christianity. They threw to the winds the fact that although treaties and regulations formally limited foreigners to a day's journey from the open ports, the Chinese had for years tolerantly permitted, to those who behaved themselves, journeys and long vacations at interior points far beyond the prescribed bounds. A few more years of peace might have enabled the Occidentals to secure by mutual agreement technical access which they sought. Instead they decided to gain this through force. Although several of the missionaries denounced specific military or naval acts of the British and French, notably the unnecessary and unsuccessful attempt to storm the Taku forts in 1859, they welcomed the foreign capture and entrance into the walled city of Canton, and they hailed the ultimate foreign victory and the new treaties which seemed to open all parts of China. Yet a few of the missionaries, as amid the ruins of cities, they presided over relief work and food-lines, began to wonder whether the Chinese would forget the methods used to obtain these treaties, the capture of Peking, the burning of the palace and of one of the world's largest libraries, and the suffering and death of thousands of civilians. Well might Bishop Boone of the Episcopal mission exclaim: "It will take us some time to live it all down!"

Nothing to Be Gained by Force

The history of later years has proved that the foreigners have not yet lived it all down. In practically all subsequent crises, as those of the 1890's and of Boxer days, as well as in most of those of our own time, the foreign resort has invariably been to force and to insistence upon technicalities. The Christian church has often seemed to rest upon the sword and gun, and hence to lose its grip. There have been, however, occasional more hopeful gleams in the other direction: the lives of individuals who disavowed the military protection of their governments; the optimistic enthusiasm of Anson Burlingame; John Hay's clever diplomacy for the Open Door; the guarantees

of the Washington Conference; the relatively more patient and conciliatory policy which the American and British governments have adopted since 1927; and the present efforts of the League of Nations and the American State Department. If the white man from the West thinks that Japan is standing upon technicalities, he must remember that his race opened both China and Japan by force during the last century, that it has scattered guns and munitions around the globe, and that fifteen years ago it gave its entire attention to a world-wide military struggle into which Japan and China were dragged. He should not be surprised, therefore, that Oriental pupils of the Occident still rely at times upon intervention for the maintenance of treaty rights interpreted according to their own particular wishes.

In the long run, however, no one can gain anything in China through force. The West should, of course, make the utmost legal and moral efforts to avert aggression or war in the Far East and to establish permanent justice. At the same time, Europe and America may predict that when they disarm and practice peace, the Orient, traditionally peace-loving, will most surely be inspired to follow the path of peace.

Chinese Ratepayers Protest Against Japanese Violation of Settlement

Vigorously protesting against the use of the Hongkew district as a base of military operations by the Japanese forces and Japanese atrocities perpetrated upon civilian Chinese in the area which forms part of the International Settlement, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association has addressed a strongly-worded communication to the Shanghai Municipal Council, asking that most effective measures should be taken to prohibit the landing of Japanese troops or marines into the Settlement.

The letter pointed out the responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement and expressed deep regret that the Council had failed to adopt any measure to prevent the rise of the present serious situation in advance. While fully appreciating the inadequateness of the defense force of the Council in combating the Japanese aggressors, the Association further points out that the position of the Council has been greatly strengthened with the recent arrival of the British and American troops in Shanghai and it is high time that the Council should devise effective means to protect the territory under its control and preserve this great eastern metropolis from ruin and destruction.

If this war should be dragged on indefinitely and the area of operations extended, the letter continues, the Chinese merchants will have to sustain further enormous losses, while foreign merchants in Shanghai will also be seriously affected and an economic crisis may be precipitated in all countries in the world interested in China trade. In order to deal with the present situation effectively, it is first absolutely imperative that Japanese troops must be prohibited from being landed in the Settlement (at the Wayside Wharf) so that further military operations may be limited and the Settlement can maintain its original status. Otherwise with the continuous arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the fighting will be necessarily prolonged for a long time and if a serious situation should arise in the Settlement, the Council should bear full responsiblity.

密勒氏評論報
南京分銷處

茲爲便利閱戶起見祇須電話
通知卽派專差送上免勞往返
定價每本小洋四角與申一例

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Last Will & Testament
of
JAMES BENJAMIN KATZ
Deceased

Cause No. 3412
Special Proceedings No. 771
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Benjamin Katz deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 30 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
January 21, 1932.

(Mrs.) Nathan Concoff
75 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

The death occurred in Shanghai February 9 at the age of 22 of Fred Golding Johnson. Deceased was born in Chicago. Death was due to smallpox.

Various firms in Shanghai have received invitations to attend the sessions of the Nineteenth Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 4, 5 and 6.

The death occurred in the United States during the week of Miss Helen Thorburn, formerly of the staff of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China. She first came to China in 1919 and left here in 1928.

The *China Forum*, a radical weekly journal recently started in Shanghai with Harold R. Isaacs as editor, announces that owing to the refusal of the French Concession authorities to register it, publication has been temporarily postponed.

The National government at Loyang Feb. 9 issued a mandate appointing General Feng Yu-hsiang as Minister of Home Affairs in the government and Wang Ching-wei as Minister of Railways concurrently with his post as chairman of the government.

More than a thousand Chinese ponies which in ordinary times are stabled at the Kiangwan race course, which lies between Shanghai and Woosung, were brought up to Shanghai during the week. Under existing conditions the races have, naturally, been abandoned.

At the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, February 9, Dr. W. W. Yen in the course of a statement said that China was reaching the limit of its endurance under Japanese aggression; there was a limit beyond which no nation could go, he said.

Mr. Inouye, Japanese Minister of Finance until the recent change of governments, was killed by an assassin in Tokyo on the evening of February 9 while on his way to a political meeting. The assassin fired three shots all of which hit the victim. The assassin was seized on the spot and handed over to the police.

The Ministers for the United States, Great Britain and France (respectively Sir Miles Lampson, Nelson T. Johnson, and M. Wilden) were scheduled to come down from Nanking to Shanghai during the week end in order to get first hand information on the local situation. All three of them travelled on warship of their respective nations.

The Shanghai post office, which is located in Hongkew, the area in which the Japanese have assumed control, and which has been operating under great difficulties and observing very short hours, has again somewhat nearly approached normal functioning, although the service is still far from showing the efficiency with which it operated before the present troubles began.

The Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery Society, through its chairman Wong I-ding and its hon. secretary, Wong Ching-sun, issued its eighteenth annual report during the week. The Society provided free burial for 34,981 bodies during the year. Medical attention was given to 50,793 people. In the Chapei fighting-zone, many dead were buried, and the wounded succored.

The Commercial Press, China's oldest and greatest book publishing house, has decided to suspend operations temporarily as the result of its plant being bombed and destroyed by fire by the invading Japanese forces. The loss is put at Tls. 10,000,000. The directors have announced that as soon as normal conditions are resumed they will raise the necessary capital to start all over again.

Several incidents of Japanese being assaulted by Chinese groups were reported from the Shanghai French Concession during the week. In one instance the Chinese crowd made a mistake and found that the supposed Japanese automobile which they demolished actually belonged to the Chinese 19th Route Army, which is bearing the brunt of the Japanese attacks in the Shanghai area.

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, accompanied by Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Chu Pei-te and Li Chi-sen arrived at Pukow from Loyang, Feb. 6. They came to Nanking in order to consult Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the Sino-Japanese situation. T. V. Soong, recently reappointed Minister of Finance, also proceeded to Nanking for a conference concerning the financial situation.

Among the minor victims of Japanese frightfulness during the week were the premises of the Presbyterian Mission Press, situated next to the Japanese School in the North Szechuen road area. The buildings were sealed and two American Consular notices were displayed on the premises. The buildings were looted the day following the putting up of the notices, having been left unharmed up until that time.

The war situation has considerably affected the night life of Shanghai. Many cinemas only give performances during daylight hours. One of the dance halls, however, makes a special point of its Saturday night affairs. Owing to the curfew being in force after ten o'clock at night, it has announced that patrons must arrive before that hour and, generally speaking, will not be allowed to leave the premises until four o'clock on Sunday morning.

Edwin Carr, for many years a resident of Shanghai, and one of the few here who took part in the Boxer troubles, at Peiping in 1900, he having been with the American Marines at that time and for 20 years thereafter, resigned his position as deputy marshal at the U. S. Court for China last week and in the meantime has returned to the United States. He jocularly remarked that he wanted to live in a place where he could visit the movies, his only recreation,—something that was denied him in Shanghai under existing conditions.

Who's Who in China

Jefferson D. H. Lamb, university professor and author; born at Canton, Kwantung, 1892; received his early education in Canton and Hongkong whence he went to Canada to study in 1910; entered Pomberton College, 1911, University Tutorial College, 1913, Alberta, 1915; owing to the interruption of the World War, he later went to the United States to finish his studies; was graduated from Philips, Vanderbilt, Lanier, and Yale Universities with the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.D., Ph.D., and J.D.; took active part in the revolutionary work undertaken by the Kuomintang in Canada, and later became director of the Publicity Department of the Kuomintang of New York; since his return to China he has been engaged in teaching, having held the professorship and chairmanship of departments of sociology, University of Nanking, Great China University, National Wu-Han University; professor of sociology, division of social legislation, at Yenching University since 1929; author of "The Development of Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States and Canada" (doctoral dessertation), "The Development of the Agrarian Movement and Agrarian Legislation in China," "The Development of the Labor Movement and Labor Legislation in China;" address: Yenching University, Peiping.

林 東 海

Jefferson D. H. Lamb (Lin Tung-hai)

林東海，廣東廣州人，年四十一歲，幼肄業於廣州及香港各校，繼赴坎那大留學入邦伯頓大學及一師範大學，俟因歐戰爆發，學業停頓，遂轉赴美國繼續學業，入耶魯大學等校，得文學學士，文學碩士，神學學士，哲學博士及法學博士等學位，在坎那大時並從事革命工作，抵美後任紐約國民宣傳部部長，回國以還，歷任金陵大學，大夏大學，武漢大學等社會學教授，自一九二九年任燕京社會立法教授，著有下列各書，美國及坎那大工資立法之演進，中國農工及農工立法運動之演進，及中國勞動運動及勞動立法等書

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

Work on Singapore Naval Base Being Continued

In the House of Commons Feb. 9, Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, announced that the work on the Singapore Naval Base was being continued in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Conference of 1930.

The estimates for 1932, he said, were being framed accordingly.

America Asks Japan Not to Use Shanghai Settlement as Base

Replying to three Notes addressed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning Japanese forces using the International Settlement as a base for military operations against the Chinese controlled areas, the American Minister, Nelson Johnson, stated in a Note to Dr. Lo Wen-kan at Nanking Feb. 10 that he has reported to his Government the contents of the Chinese notes and has been informed that instructions have been issued to the American Ambassador in Tokyo to urge the Japanese Government to issue instructions to the Japanese military officers in Shanghai, "to refrain from utilizing the International Settlement as a base from which to launch attacks on Chinese controlled areas."

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Easy — Business Done 1,200,000 Shares — February 10

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 8	Tues. Feb. 9
23½	3¼	—	Adams Express	4¼	4⅛
182¾	63⅛	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	65⅞	64⅞
42¾	10⅛	1.00	Allis Chalmers	Mutl.	11⅜
129¾	55⅜	*4.00	American Can	57¾	57⅛
51¾	6⅛	—	American & Foreign Power	6⅛	6⅜
31½	3⅜	—	American & For. Power W.	3⅜	3⅜
58½	13	.50	American Smelting	13	12⅞
201¾	109¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	112	111
132¾	65½	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	73	73¾
80¾	22	3.00	American Waterworks	26½	26¼
43¼	9	—	Anaconda Copper	9⅛	9
87⅞	13⅛	—	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15
70⅜	16	—	Bethlehem Steel	17	16¼
76½	33⅞	*3.00	Borden Company	36¼	36
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	9⅞	9½
45¾	11	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅛	13¾
131½	28⅞	—	Case J. I.	28⅞	26⅞
54⅛	13⅝	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	13⅝	13½
25¾	11¼	1.00	Chrysler	11¼	10⅝
20¾	5⅛	.30	Cities Service, Co.	5½	5½
45⅝	12	5%S	Columbia Gas & Electric	12¼	12¼
12	3⅛	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	3¾	3⅞
2¾	⅜	—	" warr.	½	9/16
109⅝	56⅜	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	56⅞	55¼
12	5	—	Continental Oil	5¾	5¾
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	40½	39½
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1⅞	1¾
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	50¼	49
107	47⅞	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	47⅞	46¾
185¾	73⅞	5.00	Eastman Kodak	77	75⅛
61	9	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	10	Mutl.
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3⅜	3¼
54¾	18⅛	1.60	General Electric	18½	17⅞
56	29	3.00	General Foods	32¼	32¼
48	19⅝	3.00	General Motors	20¼	20
84⅛	20½	5.00	General Railway Signal	22	20⅛
38¾	9½	—	Gillette	13½	13⅛
42½	15	2.50	Gold Dust	16⅝	16⅜
20⅞	3½	—	Goodrich Rubber	4	4
52¾	13¼	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	13¼	13¼
22⅝	5⅜	.50	Granby	Mutl.	Mutl.
62½	15	3.00	International Cement	15⅝	15⅛
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1	1
60½	22¼	2.50	International Harvester	22	22
20⅛	7⅛	.20	International Nickel	7⅞	7⅜
38¾	7	.60	International Tel. & Tel.	8¾	8½
80¾	15¾	1.00	Johns Manville	17⅝	17⅞
31½	9⅝	.50	Kennecott	10	9⅞
27¾	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7½	7¼
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	52	52½
63½	24⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	26⅜	25¾
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	13¼	13⅛
19	3	—	Ludlum Steel	4½	4⅜
29¼	6¾	—	Montgomery Ward	7⅝	7¼
40⅞	14¾	2.00	Nash Motors	16	15½
14¾	5	.40	Nevada Consolidated Co.	5	4⅞
132¼	25⅛	—	New York Central	25⅛	24⅞
11	2½	—	North American Aviation	3¼	3¼
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	33	32¾
11⅞	3¾	.40	Packard Motors	3¾	3⅝
50¼	6	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	8	7½
64	16⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	19½	18⅞
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3	3
16⅝	4¼	—	Phillips Petroleum	4⅜	4⅛
96	50¼	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	50⅜	44⅝
27½	4	—	Radio Corporation	7¼	7⅛
24½	¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	5⅛	4½
54½	32⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	34⅛	34¼
63¼	29½	2.50	Sears Roebuck	29½	28¼
10¼	2⅞	—	Shell Union	Mutl.	3¼
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	7⅛	7
26½	8¾	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9	8⅞
54½	30	2.00	Southern California Edison	30	29½
88¾	25⅝	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	26¾	26¼
53½	25½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	26⅜	25¾
26¼	10½	2.00	Texas Corporation	10⅞	10⅛
55¾	19⅝	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	22⅞	22½
18	2⅛	—	Trans America	3	3⅛
72	23⅝	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	27¾	27¾
205⅛	67	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	67	67½
38⅞	10	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	13¾	13⅛
31¼	7⅞	.75	United Corporation	8½	8⅜
37½	16	1.20	United Gas Improvement	18⅜	18⅜
20⅜	2⅞	—	U.S. Rubber	3⅞	4
152⅜	35⅝	2.00	U.S. Steel	39⅜	38⅛
76¾	11¼	—	Vanadium	12½	12½
20⅜	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3	2⅞
107¾	20¼	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	23⅞	23⅜
72⅝	36¾	2.40	Woolworth	38½	38¼

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

February 4, 1932.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	47¾	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	52¾	11.76
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	20	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	82	6.24
Chile Government	6 % Sep. 1, 1961	13	—
Republic of Finland	6½% Sep. 1, 1956	58	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	48½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1958	39¼	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	37½	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	42½	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	28	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	88	8.23
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	13	—
City of Milan	6½% Apr. 1, 1952	65⅜	10.80
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sep. 1, 1959	15	—
Republic of Peru	6 % Oct. 1, 1961	7	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % Apr. 1, 1955	39	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 % Oct. 1, 1940	61⅜	—
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	33	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½% May 1, 1949	69	9.07
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 % Jan. 1, 2000	10¼	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 % Jan. 1, 1947	51	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 % May 1, 1957	74	7.27
International Match Corporation	5 % Jan. 15, 1941	60½	12.41
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 % May 1, 1945	50	—
National Steel Corp.	5 % Apr. 1, 1956	74	7.52
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	77	8.90
Japanese Government	5½% May 1, 1965	64½	8.83

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	56	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	57½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	55½	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	35	—
Shanghai-NankingRailway	5 %	1904/08	36½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/38	64	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	16	—
Tientsin-PukowRailway	5 %	1908/09	10	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 3rd January, 1932.

Business is at a standstill and the engrossing interest of today is how far the course of the very serious events of the past week may be carried Conditions of War between Japan and China now prevail without its declaration. Hostilities broke out on the night of Thursday the 27th January with the occupation of Chapei by Japanese troops, since abandoned. Aeroplane action has caused many devastating fires; the Volunteer defences of the Settlement have been mobilized; thousands of refugees swarm to safer abodes; Native Banks and Shops have been closed; all market rates are nominal and the following report is written solely as a record, and not as reflecting an exact business statement, Shanghai today is assuming the appearance, of an armed camp, and the rule of law governing the International Settlement has been gravely compromised

Silver:—On the 28th inst opened at 19⅛ spot and 19⅝ forward, and U.S $ 0.29¼, and closes today at 19⅝, 19⅞ and U.S. $ 0.29⅞

China and India have sold, and China has bought also. The continent has been a buyer America has been selling.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 28th ulto was 1/10⅜d: raised on the 2nd inst. to 1/10½d; today unchanged.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 62,191,000 an increase of Tls. 105,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 193,400,000 a decrease of $ 10,000
Estimated value Tls. 201,439,000 as against Tls. 213,365,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Jan. 28	Friday Jan 29	Saturday Jan. 30	Monday Feb. 1	Tuesday Feb 2	Wed. Feb. 3
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T T on London	1/10 652	1/10⅜	1/10⅜	1/10⅜ 1/10⅜	1/10⅜	1/10½	1/10½
D Dfts ,,		1/10⅜	1/10⅜	1/10⅜ 1/10⅜	1/10⅜	1/10½	1/10½
4 m s ,,		1/10 $^{7}_{8}$	1/10 $^{7}_{16}$	1/10 $^{7}_{16}$ 1/10 $^{7}_{16}$	1/10 $^{7}_{16}$	1/10 $^{9}_{16}$	1/10 $^{9}_{16}$
T/T on India	124.771	123¼	123¼	123¼ 123¼	124	124	
T/T on France	824,652	820	821	819 818	822	821	
T/T on N.Y.	32,272	32	32	32 32	32⅜	32⅛	
T/T on Demand		32	32	32 32	32⅜	32⅛	
T/T on Hamburg R M		136¾	136¾	136¼ 136	136¾	137	
T/T on H'kong	76.019	76 $^{5}_{8}$	76 $^{5}_{16}$	76⅜ 76⅜	76⅜	76⅝	
T/T on Japan	112 576	113 nom.	111 nom	109 nom 109 nom.	110 nom	111 nom.	
T/T on Batavia	80 348	80	80	80 80	80¼	80	
T/T on Straits	123 761	124	124½	124½ 124½	124	124	
Bk's buying rates							
4 m s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/11 805						
4m sB/L D/P	868 522						
6m s B/L Cred&D A							
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y.Lc 4m s ,, Docs	33 946						

‡Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Feb 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19⅛	19 $^{1}_{16}$	19⅛	19 $^{5}_{16}$	20	19⅝
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 29	G.$.29¼	G.$.29¼	G.$.29¼	G.$.30¼	G.$.29⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls.	Tls	Tls	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	112 ^{80} Tls.	112 ^{80} Tls.	112 ^{80} Tls.	112 ^{60} Tls.	112 ^{80} Tls.	112 ^{80} Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)						
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 87.92
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 345¾
London open of Market rate of Dis.	3m 84 $^{3}_{16}$ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 $^{3}_{32}$
,, ,,	4 ,, 4¾	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6
,, ,,	6 ,, 4⅝	Kobe on London	T T 2/1⅝

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, December 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 80	*Pls.* 78.23
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls* 10	*Pls.* 9.52
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 46	,, 145.37
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	22
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	341
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow etc.	,,	129
Hair, Human	,,	181
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	6,111
,, Weasel, ...	,,	4,000

FERNGLEN, December 3.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 3,250	*Pls.* 11,134
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets Plain	,,	2,426
Carbon Black	,,	141

MUNCASTER CASTLE, Dec. 3.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	24
Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 700	*Pls.* 1,832
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Stripes	,,	50
Old or Scrap.....	,,	138
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,161

SILVERPALM, December 3.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls* 5,422	*Pls.* 19,277
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts.....	*Pls.*	506
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoops	*Pls.*	1,388
Newspapers, Old	,,	840
Resin	,,	921
Petrolatum	,,	938
Sulphur Black	,,	96
,, others	,,	169
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,778
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 20	*G. Units* 1,562

LOSSIE BANK, December 4.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 400	*Pls.* 1,508
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts.....	,,	450
Chlorine, Liquid	,,	207

FELIX ROUSSEL, December 4.

Agents: Cie des Messageries Maritimes.

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	2

ATREUS, December 7.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 6,075	*Pls.* 22,616

SACRAMENTO VALLEY Dec. 7.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls* 12,278	*Pls.* 36,176

YOJIN MARU, December 8.

(Agents: Daido Kaiun K. K.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn...	*Sup.ft.*	160,457

PRESIDENT HARRISON, December 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 700	*Pls.* 1,858
Aluminium Sheets	,,	251
Bronze Powder.....	,,	4
Canned Asparagus	,,	30
,, Fruits	,,	27
Fruits, Dried	,,	82
,, Fresh.....	,,	87
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	59
Glucose	,,	111
Leather, Unclassed	,,	16
Milk, Condensed	,,	170
Oil, Coconut	,,	29
Petrolatum	,,	146
Paper, Printing	,,	220
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,220
Raisins	,,	56
Shrimps, Dried	,,	276
Wax, Paraffin	,,	415
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	22,157
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Pcs.*	19,500
Motor-cars, Carts of.....	,,	6
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	470
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 5	*G. Units* 709
Machinery, & Parts of ...	,,	59,422

CITY OF ELWOOD, Dec. 8.

(Agents: American Pioneer Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Shanghai	*Pls.*	7
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	188
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	171
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	23
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Oil, Wood	,,	915
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,020

SHINYO MARU, December 8.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 100	*Pls.* 360

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, Dec. 10.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking	*Bls.* 30	*Pls.* 29.74
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 50	*Pls.* 49.41
Silk Pongees, Honan ...	,,	79.32
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Wenchow ...	,,	86
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	155
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	1,066
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	57
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	62
Book, Printed	,,	9
Brassware	,,	26
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	98
,, Gose	,,	40
Hair, Human	,,	72
Hats, Hemp.....	*Pcs.*	9,000
,, Rush	,,	180,800
Skins, Lamb	,,	1,000
,, Mole, Untanned	,,	620

KASAGI MARU, December 10.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw: ...	*Bls* 400	*Pls.* 1,400
Coffee	,,	26
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	170
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,075

PRESIDENT WILSON, Dec. 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw		
American ...	*Bls.* 1,876	*Pls.* 5,548
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	798
,, ,, Scraps	,,	375
Steel, Structural	,,	51
Canned Asparagus	,,	50
Bronze Powder.....	,,	15
Butter	,,	3
Canned Fruits	,,	35
Fruits, Dried.....	,,	66
,, Fresh.....	,,	58
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	101
Lead, Red	*Pls.*	60
,, Yellow	,,	60
Milk, Condensed.....	,,	540
Oil, Coconut	,,	30
Onions, Fresh	,,	56
Oranges, Fresh	,,	183
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	3,791
Raisins, Dried	,,	23
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	409
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sulphur Black	,,	558
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	730
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	96
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,364
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	1,1526
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 6	,, 1,127

ASAMA MARU, December 11.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted.....	*Pls.*	5

SHEAF CROWN, Dec. 11.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*	809,180
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	517

TYNE MARU, December 12.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 100	*Pls.* 367
India-rubber, Old	,,	444
Enamels.....		*Galls.* 362
Lacquer.....	,,	347
Paints	,,	756

CHUSAN, December 14.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	8

CHINESE PRINCE, Dec. 14.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron, Scrap	*Pls.*	1,023
Borax	,,	504
Dextrine	,,	34
Flour, Corn	,,	504
Glucose	,,	247
Ink, Printing	,,	71
Sulphur Black	,,	211
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	34,928
Wax, Vegetable	,,	13
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	300
Motor-trucks, ...	,,	6
Shoes	*Pairs*	368
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,871
Motor Cars, and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	5,254
Machinery	,,	17,549

PRESIDENT MADISON, Dec. 15.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 80	*Pls* 78.96
Yellow, ,, ,,	40	,, 38.89
,, Dairen ,,	39	,, 39.02
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ...	*Bls.* 75	*Pls.* 73.55
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai ...	*Bls.* 24	,, 77.63
Silk Embroidery	,,	0.34
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.58
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	*Pls.*	37
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	1,711
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	132
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	99
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	9
Brassware	,,	30
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	11,450

RHEXENOR, December 16.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls* 8,500	*Pls.* 29,946

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The China Weekly Review

No. 38 Avenue Edward VII

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